PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,561.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P. M.				
7th Nov	MARMORA	10500		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
21st "	MACEDONIA	10813		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7913		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10813		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7901		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9808
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7848		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	6282	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,506	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,903	G. Githuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergagliau	29th Dec, 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage direct at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,905	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 66, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TOTOMI MARU	..	R. Smith	... 8th Nov	17th Nov.
TEICHOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KASHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 14th Dec	25th Dec, 1908,
MIYORI MARU	...	J. Hanis	... 26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed!

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	3171	Mon 9th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Fry 13th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHARA	3,171	Fri, 6th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct),

"Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARGONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	6,142	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,339	Schmitz	9th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	31st Jan, 1909
TARRA	4,143	Sellier	19th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	19th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,339	Schmitz	12th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Redmond Farm.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
TARRA	4,143	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov, 1908
B. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going ots Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Jan, 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

* This Steamer will call at COLOMBO, Saloon fare, Rs. 75.

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For further particulars apply to—

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AGENT.

No. 30 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	... 13th Nov.
REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	... 23rd "
* PRASIDENT	3,500	Wunbener	... 4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michalsen	... 14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

Try the Effect of a little 'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)

mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible—especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.

"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Polson's raising powder.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu,	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai,	City of Mexico.
Hongkong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 Months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALURBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEWANRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooniim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrabolal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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P. O. Box 244,
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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.
THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

British Dunlops

1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.

Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.

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Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.

Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
Dunlops - - First.

"BRITISH IS BEST."

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS AND PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The —— **OLIVER Typewriter**

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,
SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

"Mellin's Food"

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutriment at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Coonoor: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1908, the Nos. 129 DOWN and 130 UP KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN.

V[illegible]ria Terminus.....Dep. 17-17
[illegible].....Arr. 17-54
[illegible].....Dep. 18-50
V[illegible]oria Terminus.....Arr. 19-27

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866).

Registered Office :—
TELEPHONE BUILDINGS,
Fort, BOMBAY,

Secretaries and Managers :—
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.

ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL OF RS. 3,00,000.

Divided into 1,200 Shares of Rs. 250 each.
Bearing Cumulative Preference Interest at 6 p.c. p.a.

Payable Rs. 50 on Application
" " 50 on Allotment
" " 50 1st January
" " 50 1st March
" " 50 1st May

Bombay, 6th November, 1908.

At the 27th Ordinary General Meeting of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held on 18th October, 1908, it was resolved to issue Rs. 3,00,000 New Capital in 1,200 shares of Rs. 250 each bearing Cumulative Preference Interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and the Directors now invite application for such Rs. 3,00,000 New Capital.

Applications will be received by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 for every share applied for. The Subscription List will be closed on 30th November and the Directors will then proceed to allotment.

Preference will be given to applications from Shareholders.

The New Shares shall in all respects rank pari passu with the existing Shares save and except that they will be entitled to Cumulative Preference Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 1st May, 1909. Interest on these Cumulative Preference Shares will be payable half yearly, say on the 30th June and 31st December. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be credited on all monies that may be paid by way of Calls, &c., until 1st May, 1909.

An Application form is attached but can also be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Bombay, or from the Secretary at Hubli.

To Investors seeking a sound investment bearing a fixed rate of interest this issue must commend itself as it affords EXCELLENT SECURITY coupled with a rate of interest which is not readily obtained with a MINIMUM risk.

The Profits earned by the Mills, during the past six years, have been as follows :—

1903	...	...	Rs.	42,373 15 5
1904	...	...	"	55,626 11 8
1905	...	...	"	1,08,389 12 10
1906	...	...	"	1,80,911 10 1
1907	...	...	"	1,53,411 15 6
1908	...	...	"	1,80,745 14 2

From these profits depreciation has to be deducted. As it only requires Rs. 20,000 per annum to provide for the Interest payments on the present issue it will at once be evident that the issue is amply secured.

The Annual Accounts recently published show that the Mill is in a very sound position financially and its production being of a superior quality enjoys a high reputation in the local Markets. It has further to be borne in mind that as the Capital now being raised is to be applied to installing a Weaving Shed the value of the property of the Company will be so much enhanced, the profit earning capacity increased, and further security provided for the due payment of the Interest on this issue.

It is most important that present Shareholders should fully realise that in subscribing towards this new issue they will not only be securing a good investment but will be improving the Ordinary Shares as the looms will no donbt greatly increase the earnings of the Mills and thereby enable a higher dividend to be paid on the Ordinary Shares.

FORBES, FORBES, COMPBELL & CO., LD,
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

THREE STEWART THORNYCROFT STEAM WAGONS. Practically new. SOLD, because there is no work for them. Price Rs. 20,000 each. Open to offer.

DESCRIPTION.

Carrying capacity, 5 Tons.
Dimensions 21'—0" × 6'—6½" × 9'—8" overall.
Wheels, Cast Steel.
Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
Further particulars on application.

Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewah.

The Great Eastern Remedy

for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Butrampore.*—" Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier a of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—" I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—" I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BARSILL.—" Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—" I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—" Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—" Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—" Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin diseases."

From MISS N. G. JAIN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—" I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR THREE DAYS MORE ONLY.
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CARTER

THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER.
All Bombay Talking.
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
Fifty new Illusions in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of SCIENCE!!
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.
See the great PARSI MIRACLE.
"LUVITATION."
and hear ABIGAIL PRICE.
Read your thoughts till your future reveal your past.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance at 9-30 P. M.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOV. 6TH.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay,
Brigdr.-General GREENFIELD, C. B., G. O. C., Bombay.
AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

A play in one act entitled

"IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.

"THE INCOGNITOS."

In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Toreadors Song from "Carmen."
The Pierrot on the Portobello Pier.
The Madujal from the "Mikado."
" When a Wooer " from the "Yeomen of the Guard."
Tosti's "My dreams."
" Love at the door " from " The Girl from Kays."
Harry Lander's latest London Success.
"The Wedding of the Sandy McNab."
Spanish Bolero.
"You know " from the " The Runaway Girl."
" The Cachuca from the Gondoliers."

PART III.

A dramatic sketch entitled

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.
Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Accompaniments and incidental Music
BY
The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and the Officers.

Box office now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.
Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... Rs. 5.
Dress Circle (4 back Rows) and Pit Stalls ... Rs. 3.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
with the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

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GRAND ATTRACTIVE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

When we will exhibit for the first time some wonderful films—the latest-novelties just received,
Amongst which
RUSSIAN COSSACKS OF THE DON,

This nomad tribe of Cossacks only knows European Civilisation by name. These men are organised on a military footing and form splendid Light Cavalry auxiliaries for the Great Russian Empire. Their brilliant horsemanship is due to the fact that their horses are of the best, being bred in the steppes and secondly that they are accustomed to a hard life from childhood.
The heir-apparent to the Russian Throne is the General in command of the Cossacks.

FLASH JAMES.
DRAMATIC AND REALISTIC.

A certain fop made the acquaintance of a young and rich widow who had a boy of about 10 years of age, in that beautiful Monte-Carlo so celebrated for its gaming saloon, and where there is a continual flow of people of all ranks of society. After a few months of courtship he married the widow in Grand style.
The man had a frightful thirst and love of gold, which pushed him even to crime, and when he finds a will made by his wife in favour of her son, he fumes with rage and devises means by which he can get rid of the child by having him thrown into the water. A Shepherd's dog saves the child, and the criminal seeing that he is found out, blows out his own brains.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

TO-NIGHT.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Brigands of Calabria and the Beginning of
The Serpentine Dance which has attracted enormous crowds this week to our fairly Pavilion.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

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Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW BIJOU TROUBADOURS,
PRESENTED BY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
A GALAXY of JUVENILE TALENT.
TWENTY-FIVE ARTISTES.
THREE OLD BOMBAY FAVOURITES :
ALMA TWYFORD { EVERY BODY'S FAVOURITE.
PAUL JEACLE (RAGS.)
BABY LIDDLE (SUCH A DON),
THE FOUR GIBSON GIRLS:
MYRTLE, MAUD, GLADYS, FLOSSIE.
BABY SCARFE
COON SPECIALIST AND DANCER.
THE FOUR LITTLE ROSEBUDS:
DINAH, MAY, CORAL, OLIVE.
SEE THE
"BABES IN THE WOOD"
A DAINTY LITTLE PANTOMIME.
PRICES :—Rs. 4,2,1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
OPENING NIGHT:
MONDAY, NOV. 9TH.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY ATTRACTION.
NOVEMBER, 8TH.
GRAND MATINEE AT 4-30 p.m.
AND
LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
The Wonderful Magician,
CARTER.
PRICE, Rs. 4, 2, 1.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
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Sole Lessee and Manager .....HUGH J. WARD.
TO-MORROW (SAT.) EVENING.
AT 9-30 (S. T.)
FOR A LIMITED SEASON.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
HUGH J. WARD'S
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Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA and twenty other distinguished English Artists forming absolutely THE BEST COMEDY ORGANIZATION which has ever visited the East in the WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS.
"THE MAN FROM MEXICO"
interpolating a number of the latest popular
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MONDAY,
"THE MAN FROM MEXICO."
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
"THE NEW CLOWN."
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
"MR. HOPKINSON."
There is ONLY ONE LAUGH in each but it begins at 9-30 and lasts till after midnight.
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OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE MAIDAN.
NOT A CINEMATOGRAPH !
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But the most life like show of Singing and Talking Animated Pictures introducing first time in Bombay.

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Reserved Seats' and Zenanas' Tickets at
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FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
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Liberal Terms to the Trade.
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Total Assets exceed
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting —
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are, proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best that I know of in the World.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. 4annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L, ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—" A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and INFLUENZA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opps. "Bombay Club." Fort.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a BATCHELOR can be received as PAYING GUESTS in a flat in Wodehouse Road. Apply Box No. 533, care of this Paper.

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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FOR SALE.—SQUARE LANDAU, by Messrs. Stewart & Co. of Calcutta, with rubber tyres, slightly used, in good decent order. Suitable for a pair. Apply PORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort. Bombay.

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FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steaming Hints and Ask Commercial Phrase or Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 (Quarterly Reviews).

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MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and wants of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 124., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited. 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER by a Bank in Bombay. Apply with references and testimonials. Competent clerk need only apply. State salary expected to Box No. 527, care of this paper.

WANTED by English Firm, a YOUTH, with a knowledge of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND. Hindu or Goanese preferred. State age and salary expected. Reply Box No. 534, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening, Re 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Bhiwani near Delhi by order of the Acting Official Assignee, advertised for sale to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

The Sale of the Ginning Factory, at Khamgaum, advertised to take place on Sunday next, the 8th November, by order of the Acting Official Assignee, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, ear-rings, pendants, gold curb bracelets, bangle, dollar brooches, gold and enamelled watches, necklaces, silver belts and purse, cash box and other odds and ends.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured, piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes.
Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of D. B. B. L. gun by James Woodward and Sons, S. B. B. L. guns by Remington Arms Co., and by Army and Navy and model rifle six chamber revolvers by Webley and Greenel, swords, cartridges and gun cases.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria, vis-a-vis.
1 " " vis-a-vis,
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.

On Tuesday, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen Church the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, meat safe, teapoys, marble top table, handsome draw room suite of sofas and easy chairs, lined rich velvet with springs, handsome mirror back cabinets, pier tables, corner cabinets, lady's secretariat, easy chairs, rich carved furniture, card table, a sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, ward robes, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers with mirror attached, iron safe cabinet, Singer's hand sewing Machine, rich Durrie and Brussel's carpet, telescopic hall lamp, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, rich glass and crockeryware, best electroplated ware, English ice box, copper utensils, etc., etc.
The property of E. Foster, Esq. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 light office shigram, tyred, in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PEARLS AND EMERALDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Trisamdas Gordhundas & Co and on account and risk of Hemchund Gagulchand.
Parcel No. 22—1 Bunch, 16 strings, 105 white pearls, about 94 chows, 113 carats.
On account and risk of Hemraj Chaturmal :—
Parcel No. 30—1 Packet, 144 emeralds, about 33¼ carats.
Parcel No. 64—1 Packet, 959 emeralds, about 44¼ carats.
Parcel No. 3—1 Bunch, 17 strings, 97 white pearls, about 142 chows, 125 11-16 carats.
On account and risk of Vadilal Chunilal :—
Parcel No. 88—1 Bunch, 15 strings, 87 white pearls, about 63 chows, 85½ carats.
On account and risk of Nemchand Navalchand.
Parcel No. 42—1 white drilled pearl, about 137 chows, 14¼ carats.
Parcel No. 46—1 white drilled-pearl, about 7 chows, 3¼ carats.
Parcel No. 38—1 Bunch, 15 strings, 97 white pearls, about 187 chows, 150 carats.
On account and risk of Khimchund Kalidas :—
Contains 4 bundles undrilled 32 white pearls, 125 chows, 69 carats.
Parcel No. 57—Contains 9 strings, 50 white pearls, 180 chows, 102¼ carats.
Parcel No. 71—Contains one string, 20 white pearls, 120 chows, 57 carats.
Parcel No. 36—Contains 6 bundles, 39¼ buttons pearls, 108 chows, 170¼ carats.
On account and risk of Surajmal Himatlal :—
Contains 9 strings, 32 white pearls, 341 chows, 125 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Seth, the surviving mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 28th day of April, 1906, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgagor's Deed and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira, the proving executor of the last will and testament of Rose Mary, formerly the widow of Joseph Annunciation and the wife of Joaquim Vincent Fernandes, and Joseph Walter Annunciation, Norman Alexander Annunciation and Henry Lester Annunciation, Minors, under the age of 18 years, by the property constituted guardian of their property William Lane and the said William Lane as such guardians, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor and mortgagees in the undermentioned property :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of ground, together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Clare Road, Byculla, in the Island and Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 80 feet in depth and 40 feet in breadth, equivalent to 355 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as part of a large piece of leasehold land (of which it forms portion) under Collector's Old No. 25, New No. B-16354, Old Survey No. 676 and the New Survey No. 1B-3588 and 1C-3589 and bounded on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the South by the property of Goolbai, the widow of Hormusji Pestonji Jal and Rustumji Hormusji Jal, administratrix and administrator of the estate of the said Hormusji Pestonji Jal and on or towards the West and North by the property of Beg Mohammed Haji Abdool Rahman and the said messuages and hereditaments are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 3805 and Street No. 7, Clare Road.
For Further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their Office, at No. 25, Esplande Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all Business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their orders to them. Machinery orders give attention to by an expert.*
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Yokohama
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Colombo	Mauritius.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York.
Singapore.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. J. ORBIG, AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Islami 1,604 tons, Captain A Newby, A I N A arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Jedah with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers. The Captain reports that the vessel passed a new dredger bound for Bombay on 31st October last.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura 2,157 tons, Captain A G Abbott arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta in a coast ports, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J. Zittlosen arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and explosives and 4 passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 2,684 tons Captain D Maganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoda &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Lotusmere, 2,491 tons, Captain J S Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Walten Hall 3203 tons Captain J. Leary will sail to-day for Genoa, Havre and Barrow with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weldenfels 355 tons, Captain J Benker will sail to-day for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco 2,476 tons, Captain W. Maclaren sailed yesterday for Hull in a Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kenby 2,429 tons, Captain D. Wilson will sail to-day for Calcutta.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie 2,499 tons Captain J Goodwin sailed yesterday for Chittagong.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

Akona.....2311 Morgan..... W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Abbotsford.....2952 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Braunfels .....3558 Zittlosen.....W & A G & Co
Congella .....2022 House ..... R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosa & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kageleurn .....M M & Co
Delta .....4180 Snow..... P & O Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell ..... T M & Co
Hydra.....860 Siqueland ..... P F Campbell & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah.....10-11 B & P S
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2032 Kere ..... W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihlit .....W & A Graham & Co
Kalibia.....3149 Walker..... .....
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ..... M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2491 Wilson .....
Landaura .....2157 Abbott ..... M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col ..... T M & Co
Overdale.....2240 White .....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering ..... F M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White ...Baltimore W & A G & Co
Sealda.....3438 Brown ..... M M & Co
Strathillan.....2816 Hilton..... W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3384 Brooks ..... M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....The Bombay Co
Waroonga .....1608 Bamber.....P Gulf ...M M & Co
Zambesi..... 2415 Baker .....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Devanha	4786	Hide...	S'ghai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chapra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	
F Mazagon	3279	Lowe ...	Calcutta	7-11	M M & Co N Co
G Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah		N F B & P S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	Hull	13-11	F M & Co
L Yoma	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	Jeddah	10-11	Essajee
M Saraswati	443	Ismail	repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
N Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Manchester	6-11	R & W
P Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	9-11	S Smidt & Co M M & Co
O Governour	2120	Burmister	Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	7-11	B & P S N Co H W P D
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nager	7-11	Bo S N Co Ld Offside Q
Budrie	1013	Baldwin	Jeddah	16-11	G Jeewajee M W D D.
Kenly	2829	Wilson ...	Calcutta	7-11	W & A G & Co H W V D.
Lhasa	959	McDiarmed	K'chi	6-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	13-11 ...T Morrison & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11 Florio and R S N Co
5	Florida	2029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11 J M & Co
6	Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa	6-11 K N & Co
7	Qaeda	4944	Cooper	K'chi	6-11 ...M M & Co
8	Bohemia	2307	Dabcovich	Trieste	16-11 A L S N Co
9	City of Glasgow	4112	Greenlo	K'chi	6-11 K Nixon & Co
10&11	Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11 P & O Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11 P & O Co
15	Loodiana	2124	Ross	Calcutta	7-11 M M & Co
16	Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	10-11 B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Islami s	Newby	Jedah, Oct 20
	Landaura s	Abbott	Calcutta, Oct 3
5	Braunfels s	Zittlosen	Hamburg, Oct 5
	D Balduino s	Maganzini	Genoa, Oct 18
	Lotusmere s	Wilson	Calcutta, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Dumra s	Cole	Bussreh, &c
	Clan Leslie s	Goolwin	Chittagong
	Morocco s	Maclaren	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Walton Hall, Leary, for Genoa, &c.
" Wildenfels, Denker, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kenby, Wilson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Islami, for Jedah, &c.
" Delta, for China, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th instant.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—341 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 656 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy; 5,026 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,040 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 225 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 15 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 1,800 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton-waste, C Hirji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—2,000 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros; 52 cwts gum, S Cooverji; 3 1-2 cwts ivory K N Meani; 1 cwt ivory, A Visram; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales hides, Kahn and Kahn; 13 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton-waste H Bhijnath and Co; 329 bales cotton-waste and fly, C Hirji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1 pot rosa oil, P Soorji and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,980 cwts linseed J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,880 cwts teelseed and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co., 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th November.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice to-morrow afternoon (Saturday) the 7th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-10 p.m.

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November.

486 PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. S. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain clothes.

487 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 8th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarter Office.

488 STRENGTH.

The following members having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the corps :—Sapper A. Algar, J. Talbot and J. Taylor.

STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the E. E. Co:—Sapper J. Ross, P. M. Muller and G. Brown.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th November.

527.—Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day, Friday, 6th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.

3 "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-45 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Saturday, 7th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

528 Musketry—Sunday 8th instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
Actg. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	0	0	0 p.m.	0	0
Teheran ...	5	12	0 p.m.	2	15
Suez	5	2	5 p.m.	0	36

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PATON—HADDEN—At London, on Monday, November 2, NIGEL F. PATON, Bombay, to INNES MABEL, elder daughter of Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—October 29, at 2, Haines Road, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. James D. Mitchell, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EMERY—HARVEY—October 28, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. H. W. F. Fagan, Edward John Emery, Staff Sergt., S. and T. Corps, to Florence Mabel, daughter of Conductor W. G. Harvey, Barrack Master, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. M. Arman Harvey.

DEATH.

FORBES—October 31, at 42, Middle Road, Barrackpur, Harriet Selina Forbes, relict of the late George John Forbes, aged 74 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. QUININE makes your head ache.
CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. QUININE costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets.
CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. QUININE does not suit Everybody.
CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. QUININE is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 9. 38m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-54a.

P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of 23rd October, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Arrival of H. E. Lady Clarke per mail steamer.

Departure of H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 9-15 a. m.

Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 7.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Annual Athletic Sports, 2 p. m. Distribution of prizes, 6 p.m. Y. M. C. A. Concert and Dwarf Exhibition, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

Sunday, November 8.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-1m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-2a.

Monday, November 9.—High Court re-opens after October vacation. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 5-36m., 5-36a.

Tuesday, November 10.—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Navsari Buildings, 3 p.m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Wednesday, November 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m., Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m., Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m., Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Thursday, November 12.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-48m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-19a.

THE "GREMIO PORTUGUEZ."—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. P. da Cunha, M.A., Solicitor, on "The Exploits of the Early Portuguese in India," to-morrow, at 6 p. m. (A. T.), at the Goculdas Tejpal School, Agiari Lane.

ISLAM CLUB.—The annual Ramzan Eid dinner of the Club will take place to-day. Amongst those who have accepted invitations to dine are His Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpore, Shahzadas Taley Mahomed Khan and Yawor Husein Khan.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,484, and the number of new admissions was 1,157 classified: Hindus, 934; Mussalman, 177; Parsee, 3; and other castes, 43; total 1,157. The average daily attendance was 80.

THE FIRST PARSI LADY EYE SPECIALIST.—Miss Peroza Byramji Malbari, after prosecuting studies in England as an eye specialist, returns to Bombay to-day. She is the first native lady eye specialist. Having proceeded to England in 1905, she won the Miss Croper scholarship and joined the Glasgow Medical College, where she studied for three years and passed its medical examinations with distinction. Miss Peroza afterwards joined the London Eye Hospital, being the first Indian lady who studied there. In this country her advice to "purdenashin" ladies will be deemed to be of great value.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vacation Judge, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE AMILAL JADAVJI.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim protection. The insolvent, was a freight broker and a sleeping partner in the firm of B. Motilal and Co., which had contracted heavy debts. The other partners of the firm had left the jurisdiction of the Court; and the present insolvent was held liable for its liabilities. All the judgment creditors had been served except a German firm. His Lordship granted the application.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order till the next Court day.

RE VUSSONJI HIRJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. As there were up-country creditors, the insolvent was granted four months protection.

RE MOLEDINA OOMER.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Dalpatram, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Co., on behalf of Mr. D. J. Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, creditors, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent's schedule was false and fictitious; that the books of account were not lodged with the Official Assignee; and that insolvent's defence in the appeal case was most vexatious.

Mr. Strangman said that, in the materials before the Court, there was no warrant to say that the defence of the insolvent was vexatious. In regard to concealment of books, counsel said that insolvent was a mere broker and kept no books of account.

His Lordship granted insolvent an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE NENSEY MAKOONJI AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship granted a rule absolute for the final discharge of the insolvents.

RE MUNMOHANDAS DAMODER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE CANJI ROWJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Two months' extension was granted.

RE SURJI DAMJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, saying that insolvent had been assisting the Official Assignee in recovering the assets. His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE ROBERT GEORGE KHES.

The insolvent appeared in person, and was granted the usual rule for his personal discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Tyabali Karimbhoy; Gani Dossa Patni; Motilal Mathuboy; Narayen Bahu Mantri; Framji Hormusji Poonsgar; Bapu Jilu; Virchand Jetha; Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Nentin; Akbar Khan Ahmed Khan; Haji Mahomed Haji Ayub; and Mahomed Hussein Shaik Cassum.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE undermentioned candidates from the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce have passed the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held this year at the Elphinstone High School :—

Commercial and Industrial Law.—Teachers' Diplomas:—I Framroze R. Merchant; (Distinction) 2 Ruttonshaw S. Bharucha; 3 Kaikhusru M. Bamji; 4 Jehangir F. Kukana; 5 Cursetji J. Mehta; 6 Byramji P. Mistri; 7 Merwanji C. Nanporia; 8 Piroshaw B. Punveliwala. Senior Certificates.—9; and Jehangir M. Lelinwala; and 10 Maneckshaw H. Mistri.

Methods and Machinery of Business:—Teachers' Diplomas.—1 Kaikhusru M. Bamji; (Distinction).—2 Ruttonsha S Bharucha. Senior Certificates.—3 Jehangir F. Kukina; 4 Framroze R. Merchant; 5 Pirojshaw B. Punveliwala.

Book-Keeping:—Teachers' Diploma —1 Kaikhusru M. Bamji-Senior Certificates:—2 Jehangir F. Kukana; 3 Jehangir F. Gharda; 4 Cursetji J. Mehta,; 5 Maneckshaw H. Mistry; 6 Byramji P. Mistri.

Banking.—Senior Certificates :—1 Kaikhusru M. Bamji; 2 Jehangir F. Kukana; 3 Cursetji J. Mehta.

Out of 13 Teachers' Diplomas in Commercial Law obtained by candidates from all Indian and Colonial Centres taken together, eight Diplomas are secured by boys of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Only three Teachers' Distinction Diplomas in all are granted by the London Chamber this time, and two of these three are secured by this College.

In the advent of High Ward's London Comedy Company on Saturday the public may expect something notable in the way of Farce-Comedy and Musical Farce. The Company has achieved a royal success in Ceylon, and the organisation should be one of exceptional strength, talent, and versatility. Their Bombay season opens to-morrow at the Empire Theatre with N. A. Du Gouchets' Three Act Farcical Comedy, "The Man from Mexico." The piece is described as one of the most irresistibly funny farces ever written. "The Man from Mexico" was an immense success in Colombo and with High Ward in the title role and Miss Grace Palotta, as Mrs. Fitzhugh, it should achieve equal fame in Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The depression off the Coromandel Coast has disappeared after giving local rain on the Madras Coast, between Madras and Trivandrum. Clouds have decreased in South India. Skies are now only lightly clouded in the whole Peninsula.

The depression in the North Bay is now close to the Coast, between Akyab and Cox's Bazar and has again been the cause of nearly general rain in Burma, excluding Tenasserim and a few falls in South-East and North-East India. This depression is also giving heavy clouds in a great part of Burma, but in North-East India clouds are decreasing.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Toungoo, Maymyo and Monywa, three inches; Mandalay and Akyab, two; and Bhamo, one and a half.

Humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Upper Burma and local rain in Lower Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed smaller area sown this year owing to epidemic.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed being sown and is doing well. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well. Cotton prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat being sown. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (4th)	85·6	75·6	...	0·00
Jask (4th)	84·8	74·3	...	0·00
Muskat (4th)	88 8	76·1	...	0·00
Multan	85·3	53·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	80·4	49·4	...	0·00
Lahore	85·9	49·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	87·3	51·6	...	0·00
Ambala	88·0	56·0	...	0·00
Delhi	84·7	60·7	...	0·00
Agra	85·5	57·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	87·5	57·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	86·4	54·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	88·1	54·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	92·6	57·8	...	0·00
Karachi	83·5	65·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	84·4	57·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	88·2	54·1	...	0·00
Kotah	87·0	60·1	...	0
Bhuj	88·1	62·5	...	0
Dwarka	89·8	65·7	...	0
Veraval	93 7	65·3	...	0
Rajkot	93·4	59·2	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	64·0	...	0
Surat	94·6	66·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	95·6	68·7	...	0
Deesa	95·3	61·9	...	0
Neemuch	87·5	60·8	...	0·00
Indore	89·6	62·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	84·5	56·3	...	0·00
Sangor	85·6	60 0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	95·2	65·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·7	64·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	89·3	61·1	...	0·00
Nagpur	87·6	60·0	...	0·00
Chanda	85·5	59·1	...	0·00
Bhpur	84·2	72·3	...	0·00
Bombay	87·1	73·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	83·3	73·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·5	73·7	...	0 00
Karwar	85·3	76·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	95·4	63·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	91·4	60·0	...	0·00
Poona	91·2	60·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	91·8	68·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	93·2	71·2	...	0·0 0
Belgaum	86·3	67·1	0·08	0·34
Aurangabad	92·2	67·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	63·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	88·3	64·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·2	78·4	...	0·03
Calicut	86·8	76·1	...	0·48
Cochin	85·7	78·3	0·04	1·09
Colombo	87·0	76·0	...	0·91
Masulipatam	83·3	74·1	...	0·43
Bellary	94·0	70·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	90·2	68·6	...	0·02
Madras	81·0	74·5	0·14	8·23
Bangalore	84·3	62·3	...	0·07
Coimbatore	87·9	72·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	87·6	73·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	86·4	75 0	0·20	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north and in defect in the north-east Punjab but is equal to the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Calms prevail in the north and the south-west Punjab; elsewhere winds are south-westerly to northerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but minimum is lower than usual nearly everywhere. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess in Sind and equal to average in Rajputana Day temperature is in defect at Ketah and Karachi and normal elsewhere; night temperature is normal except in Upper Sind where it is high. Winds are northerly at Karachi; the other stations report calms.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the minimum in West Central India. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north but are moderately clouded in the south. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally normal; night temperature continues in excess in the extreme western districts. Winds are south south-easterly in the north-eastern districts and northerly to easterly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Bombay but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay and northerly at Mormugao; the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud persists in Hyderabad; in the Bombay Deccan cloud has decreased and skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in the extreme northern districts of the Bombay Deccan and in south Hyderabad, but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is generally higher than usual but night temperature is in excess only at some stations in the Bombay Deccan. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-west of the Bay has disappeared. Rainfall on the South Madras Coast has been light and skies are clearing.

A few light falls may occur in Malabar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th November was 29·885 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 15 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

WEDDING IN LAHORE.

Brown—Talbot.

At Lahore on Saturday afternoon (October 31) the marriage took place of Mr. Percy Brown, Indian Educational Service, Principal of the Mayo School of Art in Lahore, and Miss Muriel Agnes Eleanora Talbot. The ceremony attracted a large number of people and the Cathedral was crowded. The journey from Nedou's Hotel to the Cathedral and hence to Nabha house, Cust Road, where the reception took place, was made with a large escort of the Lahore squadron of the Punjab Light Horse—of which the bridegroom is a popular officer and Captain. The troop was under the command of Lieutenant Goyder and the men, in their blue and white unifor

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

UNDER TRIAL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—"The refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to interfere with the jail authorities at Midnapore in regard to the treatment of the three accused men who have not been released on bail, raises," declares a contemporary "a question of considerable public importance." It does perhaps, but not quite in the fashion the writer of the article intends. It raises indeed more than one question of considerable public importance. In the first place thoughtful and law-abiding men in India as well as in other lands are asking if the present attitude towards criminals and those suspected of crime is the correct one, if the pendulum has not swung too far to one side, and if the law which once treated such persons with unnecessary harshness and brutality is not now inclined to treat them with undue leniency to the detriment of the law abiding. With this is closely bound up the latitude recently permitted to, or assumed by, the defendants, or their advisers and friends, in political or semi-political cases. Nor is the matter of the sufficient protection of witnesses from insult or annoyance on the part of counsel, altogether alien to the matter.

The article in our contemporary's leader columns to which we refer deals entirely with the Midnapore case and the alleged hardships supposed to have been or to be now endured by certain of the accused. The article is mild enough so far as the language is concerned, indeed it weeps a little, but its insinuations are venemous. It would have its readers believe, and it will doubtless not be disappointed in some of them, that the authorities, from the Lieutenant-Governor down through the head of the district, and the superintendent of the jail, to the most insignificant convict cook, have been long conspiring to torture the gentlemen suspected of having indulged in foolish and evil courses in Midnapore. The assumption is a large one, an evil one, and dangerous for a variety of reasons. The formulation of it may easily be mistaken by the uncharitable, when read in connection with previous pronouncements, as part of a plan for prejudicing public opinion regarding a case, still 'sub judice,' in which several very wealthy men are implicated, men who do not mind, as their counsel declared, how much money they spend on their defence. The journal in question makes a point of quoting the very well known and thoroughly accepted maxim of English law, that an accused or suspected person is innocent till he is proven guilty. The converse of this maxim needs impressing on a much discerning public at times as regards the prosecuting party.

We would, if possible, avoid all reference to the Midnapore case, and treat this matter as one of general principle. That case, unfortunately, however, offers so many instances and illustrations touching the very points that we would labour, that it is hardly possible to avoid inference, even when sparing reference. Nor, for the matter is one of instant importance, is it possible to refrain from comment till the termination of the case. Public opinion needs to be corrected on a few points, and certain suggestions made by speakers and writers in the interests of one of the parties to the case rebutted. We have no wish willingly to be guilty of even a technical contempt. Should any remark appear here be so constructed, our only plea is one of relative innocence. From the inception of the case the public has been treated to a vast flood of comment, explanation, accusation and rhetoric directed against the Government and the prosecution, so well calculated to prejudice alike public opinion and the conduct of the case, that it is astonishing that action for contempt has not been taken. There is no doubt that the Court would have been urged to protect its dignity long since had any but speakers and papers supporting the defence cause been guilty of the same transgressions.

The matter of the Midnapore prisoners may be passed over for the moment with slight notice. The tale of their alleged hardships, the curious and inordinate cross-examination to which the Jail Superintendent was submitted, are all of a piece with the phrase, ludicrously lacking in humour as in exactness, that was on the lips of every one of the pleaders for the defence "these unfortunate men who have rotted in jail." Events have happened recently that show how necessary it is to be careful with prisoners in jail, even when these are "respectable and educated gentlemen," and technically innocent. It has been made amply plain, too, that the Superintendent of a jail must be a strong disciplinarian, and be possessed of a very wide measure of discretion as of authority. The niggling and hair-splitting of a Court Room cannot be tolerated in prison. The treatment accorded to prisoners in India is mild even at its harshest, as compared with other countries. The complaints of segregation, for this is what the solitary confinement amounts to, are absurd. In every European jail every prisoner is of necessity segregated. It is not there considered needless cruelty. Equally absurd is the wail raised over the fact that at some past time a man who was condemned to death had spent his time in these cells. The complaint of insufficient exercise would certainly have been one of over driving had the jail authorities insisted on a two-hour tramp for prisoners who notoriously prefer sitting or walking.

To come, however, to a matter of considerably greater importance than the over-coloured woes of the accused in the Midnapore Conspiracy Case. To prejudice, by public act, speech, or writing, the case for the defence, in any trial or enquiry is regarded, and justly, as a misdemeanour of great gravity. The question now is in how far is the defence in any case justified in prejudicing or at liberty to prejudice the case for the prosecution? This question is raised not only by the manœuvres of the defence in the case which gave rise to the article in our contemporary but by several more or less recent cases. The prosecution has rights as much as the defence. In the interests of absolute justice it is necessary that nothing should be done to poison or prejudice the minds of the public from which are drawn jurors and assessors, and the general feeling of which is likely to react upon judges. This precaution is observed carefully by the prosecution. It is often deliberately disregarded by the defence, which leaves nothing undone, unsaid, or unhinted at to induce the public mind to accept its cause as just, and to consider that of the prosecution, especially when the prosecution is on behalf of the State as unfounded, iniquitous and tyrannical. The most outrageous statements are made in the Court-room during the course of the preliminary enquiry. These are recorded carefully by a partisan Press which omits to record denials or refutations. At other times the representatives of those papers that will lend themselves to such treatment are fed with "really independent and true" versions of the case, with opinions, fables sad or gay, and what not. A ferment is created all over the country, and the public is induced to browse on carefully chosen fodder, is gentled and "soothered" to an incredible degree. Sometimes the names and addressess of assessors and of their relatives are published, and all know what that may mean in this caste-controlled land. Equally curious is the tone which defence lawyers have permitted themselves to assume. They have more than asserted their sacred right to independence. They have assumed an astonishing latitude. They have bullied and insulted witnesses in a fashion that would cause intense indignation if applied by the police to suspected criminals, they have been insolent to the Courts, they have transgressed every rule of verbal good conduct that binds even lawyers. And in every instance this has been done with impunity. The result is that the rights of the defendants in many instances have overridden, and threaten still more to over-ride, the rights of the entire law-abiding public and of the State. This is an undesirable condition of things, for after all, the public safety is the supremest law of all.

STAMPS.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The Stamps Revenue is derived from two sources—(1) Judicial or Court-fee, and (2) non-judicial or revenue. Judicial stamps are the more fruitful source of revenue. From the official point of view, this source of revenue is perfectly legitimate, for what else is it but payment for service rendered by the costly judicial establishment? You may call it a tax, but then why should people voluntarily tax themselves? "Ergo," the revenue from judicial stamps represent the quintessence of benevolence in governmental affairs. As regards revenue stamps, India is only following the example of other countries which are required to pay for stamps which under the law must be affixed to all sorts of commercial and other documents. The most conflicting views prevail as to the causes of the rise or fall of the revenue from both classes of stamps. It is fairly demonstrable that in a famine year there is no very great litigation and therefore there should be less revenue from judicial stamps. On the other hand, it is equally fairly demonstrable that there should be a growth in non-judicial or revenue stamps, for that is just the time when people execute all sorts of documents with a view to raise money to meet their needs. In this way, whether there is famine or not one thing is certain, the stamp revenue must be coming in. Bearing in mind the fundamental distinction between Judicial and non-Judicial stamp revenue, and bearing in mind, further, that people don't litigate for the fun of it in a famine year, so careful and conscientious an administrator as Sir John Hewett has latterly been much puzzled to understand the attempted correlation between an increased stamp revenue and agricultural calamities. Taking the period between 1887-88 and the present financial year, Sir John Hewett finds that the theory of litigation being at abeyance in consequence of famine is a totally untenable theory. Taking Rs. 100 to represent in each case the average income for the first triennial period 1887-88 to 1889-90, the receipts are seen to have risen upto the triennial period 1896-99 to Rs. 108 in Agra and Rs. 113 in Oudh. For 1907-08, the receipts were no less than Rs. 137 in Agra and Rs. 153 in Oudh. Sir John Hewett comments especially upon the increase in the revenue from non-judicial stamps in the triennium ending 1907-08. If it is true that scarcity by adding to the indebtedness of the people increases the non-judicial stamp revenue, how does it consist with the fact that owing to liberal suspensions and remissions of rent, the ryot had no need to borrow at all? Nay more, the ryot had no need to borrow in the present for payment of rent nor in the future, for purchase of seeds, the repair of wells or renewal of his agricultural live stock. Then, again, it is a true observation that scarcity means contraction of credit, and as the money-lender is never a fool, he at any rate may be trusted never to lend to paupers. Therefore, the increase from non-judicial stamps during the triennium ending 1907-08, which has been marked by severe distress and by liberal measures of State relief, requires some sort of explanation.

Sir John Hewett assigns a true reason for this increase of revenue from the sale of non-judicial stamps. And that is a rise in litigation consequent upon the introduction of the Tenancy Act and the stimulus to revenue litigation it offered. This was in Agra. In Oudh, the growth in revenue cases has been due to "fear of new legislation." The mournful conclusion at which Sir John Hewett arrives is:

Much therefore of the increase in revenue from judicial stamps may safely be put down to agrarian litigation. At the same time, that in spite of the calamities which have been mentioned, litigation in general should not only have suffered no check but should have shown an exceptionally rapid rate of increase, and that the income from non-judicial stamps should have risen at a rate that is quite unprecedented are facts for which it is difficult to suggest any explanation. No definite conclusion therefore can be reached, but the remarks that have been made indicate at least the matters that require examination. The Lieutenant Governor, it is true, does not regard it as in any way proved that the revenue from non-judicial stamps is an index to the indebtedness of the people; if this were so, it would be hard to understand why, for example, the increase under this head should have been exceptionally high in the Meerut division probably the most prosperous in the province, and exceptionally low in Allahabad.

The right conclusion seems to be that agrarian litigation is unduly encouraged whether by bad laws or fear of bad laws. These Tenancy Acts in whatever part of the country have always proved an unmitigated evil from the point of view of the people. They have only been useful from the so-called judicial and non-judicial stamp revenue point of view.

THE BENGALI DISAPPOINTMENT.

"THE ENGLISHMAN":—It is impossible, even for those who conscientiously believe that any kind of concession at the present moment to Bengali sentiment whether expressed in moderate or extreme terms, would be in the highest degree injudicious, to feel anything but sympathy for Bengali disappointment with the King's Message. Owing to the rumours spread, we are now inclined, to believe, by designing persons who wished to use this disappointment as a lever against authority, Bengalis in Calcutta and outside had during the past few weeks come to think that the Message would embody enormous concessions. And this in spite of the fact that that portion of the press which is on the side of order and law had done its best to contradict the rumours. Indeed, quite apart from these warnings, a moment's reflection ought to have taught every educated Bengali at least that it was not within the power of the King-Emperor to grant the kind of concessions that rumour promised. His Majesty is not the Tsar of Russia, nor the Sultan of Turkey, nor the Shah of Persia. He cannot ring a bell and summon a Secretary to draft a Constitution for India to come into force on his birthday or any other day. He cannot send for Lord Morley and inform him that from such a date the Partition is to be cancelled. He cannot lift a tax, and it is just because it is not within the power of the sovereign to interfere with the administration that the people of England are accustomed to call themselves "free." And it is their habit to extend to others under their control the same kind of freedom that they possess themselves—but no more. In India the European has no special rights nor privileges. The Indian has no vote nor has the European. We are all equal in the eyes of the law, and when representation comes it is to be representation for all not for this class nor for the other. And it is precisely because education and a sense of affairs is still confined to a few that representation is a long way off. An Indian Parliament to-morrow would consist of lawyers, and with due deference to members of that profession people whose whole life is spent in looking at one aspect of a case and defending it at all costs are not the people to entrust with the affairs of an Empire. Knowing then that the King-Emperor is not a despot to have his will in spite of the warnings of Ministers, knowing also that the executive power of Ministers is limited and knowing the methods by which India is governed it is extraordinary that any Indians in Calcutta or out of it should have built great hopes on the Message. "Did they expect an elephant or what!" to use the Bengali phrasing. And yet we find so gifted a man as Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose saying that a magnificent opportunity has been thrown away.

But what will add to Bengali bitterness and with certainly more excuse is the view taken at Simla. Officially it is considered that the Message will give great satisfaction throughout India." To us here in Calcutta and aware of the hopes and rumours that have been excited it seems impossible that any sane man should think that the Message is likely to give general satisfaction. This is what comes of the Government going away to Simla.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 3rd November give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rice crop saved from floods is being slightly damaged by rats and rust in Mirpur Batoro taluka and by rats in parts of Sujaval and Jati talukas. Dry crops slightly damaged by insects and drought in Kohistan taluka and Manjhand mahal and by insects in parts of Shahbundar taluka. Harvesting of jowari and bajri almost completed and of rice commenced throughout the district. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Harvesting of kharif crops general. Area sown with rice in Ubauro taluka normal and that sown jowari and bajri 50 per cent. in excess. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing but jowari damaged by insects in Sehwan, Dadu, Johi, Kakar and Mehar talukas. Harvesting of rice and jowari continues. Rabi operations progressing. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops in good condition, but cotton, jowari and bajri already partially damaged by floods in Hyderabad, Tando, Alahyar and Hala talukas and rice in Badin, Guni and Dero Mohbat talukas. Rice crop slightly damaged by rats in Badin taluka. Cotton and jowari crops damaged by insects in Nasrat taluka, jowari and bajri in Kandiaro taluka, jowari in Mora taluka and cotton in Dero Mohbat and Tando Alahyar talukas. Jowari crop damaged by blast in Hala, Kandiaro and Nasrat talukas. Harvesting of jowari and bajri nearly completed and of rice in progress. Threshing commenced in Tando Alahyar, Naushahro and Nasrat talukas. Picking of cotton progressing in Digri, Shahdadpur and Nasrat talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in almost all talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall general and sufficient but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oil-seeds in Daskroi taluka, late sown cotton in Viramgam taluka, rice and early sown jowari in Sanand taluka and jowari, cotton, rice and seasamum in Parantij taluka in good condition. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Viramgam taluka, of bajri and jowari in Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha, and of jowari and rice in Dholka taluka. Harvesting of bajri completed in Daskroi taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sanand and Parantij talukas and Gogha petha. Sowing of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka taluka and Modasa petha and of wheat, gram and jowari in Dholka taluka, and of wheat and jowari in Viramgam taluka. Sowing of gram completed in Dhandhuka talnka and of maize in Modasa petha. Rice crop being irrigated from wells and tanks in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient throughout the district, but one more fall very essential. Standing crops thriving. Harvesting of bajri, rice and maize in progress. Rabi cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Harvesting and threshing of early rice and other kharif crops continue. Estimated outturn of early kharif crops poor and of late sown kharif crops bad. Rabi prospects poor, but sowing in progress. Sowing of wheat almost completed in black soil in Cambay State. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled generally.

BROACH.

Rainfall sufficient in all talukas, but one more fall needed. Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass almost completed. Threshing of bajri commenced. Estimated outturn good. Area under kharif crops normal. Preparation of lands for tobacco cultivation commenced. Sowing of wheat almost completed. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass in progress throughout the district. Harvesting of bajri commenced in Chorasi taluka. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Olpad taluka. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in Jalalpur taluka and continues in in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Rainfall generally good and sufficient throughout the district. A few showers needed in parts of Umbargaon petha for late rice crop. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of early rice in progress and of late rice commenced in parts of Shahapur, Salsette and Murbad talukas. Threshing commenced in Kalyan and Salsette talukas and in Jawhar State. Estimated outturn of crops good. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Rain rather injurious to crops. Harvesting of crops retarded owing to unseasonable rain. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of early crops completed and of late crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

More rain needed. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Weeding still continues in Siddapur taluka. Harvesting of cardamoms and betelnuts continues. Rice crop in ear. Harvesting continues except in Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Threshing commenced in Karwar taluka. Rice crop damaged by wild elephants in one village of Siddapur taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Kharif crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops except jowari almost completed, and of jowari in progress in parts of Amalner taluka. Estimated outturn of bajri good in Amalner and Erandol talukas. Cotton in bud in Bhusaval taluka. Jowari crops in ear. Picking of cotton commenced in some talukas. Rabi sowing in progress. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of bajri and sesamum continues in Nandurbar and Sakri talukas. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Dhulia taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Sakri, Nandurbar, Taloda, and Shirpur talukas, and completed in Navapur petha. Threshing of bajri in progress in Shahada taluka. Standing crops of cotton, jowari, wheat and gram withering for want of moisture. Jowari seriously damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri where it is diminishing.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed for rabi sowing everywhere except in Igatpuri taluka and western parts of Kalvan taluka. Kharif crops have generally suffered from want of late rain. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola and Sinnar talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed in Niphad taluka and progressing in almost all other talukas. Rabi sowing commenced everywhere except in Niphad taluka, where it is retarded for want of rain. Green grass sufficient everywhere except in Niphad taluka, where it is dear. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

More rain needed for late kharif and rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in Kupargaon taluka and by locusts in parts of Sangamner taluka. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain still needed in parts of Junnar, Sirur and Purandhar talukas and Ambegaon and Dhond pethas. Standing crops in good condition. Area under kharif crops above normal in Junnar taluka, normal in Khed and Maval talukas and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas, and less than normal elsewhere. Harvesting of late sown rice crop in progress in Maval tract and of bajri in progress generally. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Maval tract. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall slight and partial, and a general shower needed throughout the district. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Fodder adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain needed in almost all talukas for standing crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing almost completed. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva and Khatav talukas. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 47 per cent. less than normal.

BIJAPUR.

Rain needed all over the district for rabi crops. Kharif crops withering in Bagevadi taluka and Bilgi petha. Standing kharif crops in ear. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka and improving in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain urgently needed. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grass-hoppers in part of Parasgad. Chikodi and Belgaum talukas and Chandgad petha. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Harvesting of rice and minor kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing completed in Parasgad taluka and continues in Sampgaon talnka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

More rain badly needed throughout the district. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in five talukas. Sowing of wheat completed and of late jowari continues in two talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Bajri being harvested. Sowing of wheat and gram completed. Wheat being irrigated. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass continue in Choranda, Siswa, Wakal and Songhad mahals. Cotton, jowari, sesamum and other crops in good condition in Choranda, Dabhoi, Padra, Waghodia, Tilakwada, Sankheda, Sinor, Palsana, Mehsana and Kodinar mahals. Picking of tobacco continues in Pedlad mahal. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Vyara, Warghat, Mahuva, Songhad, Kalol, Damnagar, Shinagar, Bhimkutta and Dhari mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Prospects not good. Harvesting of bajri and hill-millets in progress. Wheat and rapeseed are being sown in some places of Palanpur and Radhanpur States and Agency Thanas. Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Areas sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi; other crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat, barley and rapeseed continues in Bhuj taluka and commenced in other talukas. Harvesting of bajri continues and of sesamum in progress in Bhachau, Rapar, Khadir, Khavda and Lakhpat talukas. Harvesting of pulses commenced in Nakhtrana taluka and continues in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

MEDIUMISTIC TRICKERY.

When, not so long since, Mr. Podmore, a leading member of the Society for Psychical Research, came forward with a severely critical volume on "Modern Spiritualism," many candid friends remarked that it required vastly more credulity to believe Mr. Podmore's explanation than it did to believe in the genuineness of the phenomena. Now it seems to us that he author of the present book ("The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism," Werner Laurie), while deprecating Mr. Podmore's truculence and levity, lays himself open to the same criticism.

A member of several American scientific societies, Mr Hereward Carrington, has had the laudable desire of clearing away much of the rubbish, in the form of chicanery and fraud, which obscures psychical research considered as a science. But in executing this intention he has contrived to amass a refuse-heap of his own which quite effectually blocks the main issue. Mr. Carrington divides his work into two parts—one devoted to the "fraudulent" and the other to the "genuine" phenomena. Judging by the explanations given, this classification is purely arbitrary. Take at random a passage in the chapter dealing with mind-reading performances:

"The trick of driving through the crowded city in a cab requires perhaps a little closure consideration. The eyes were first of all bandaged carefully and over the head was thrown a sack or bag of thick, dark material. In the act of adjusting the sack over the head the mind-reader managed to tilt up on to his eyebrows the bandages on his eyes, enabling him to see beneath the wads of wool placed over each eye. The front of the sack is "doctored" by thinning the material in a manner which will render it almost transparent, yet which will not show that it has been tampered with from the outside. The performer manages to get this part of the bag before his eyes. By tilting his head backward he can now see fairly well under the bandages and through the sack, and it only requires the usual care to drive the cab safely through the city. The hand is determined, meanwhile, by the slight indications given by the person sitting next to the driver, who is, in this case, the mind-reader. In this manner they arrive at the house, and the finding, of the lost article then becomes an easy task for the skilled muscle-reader." All this is rather summary As well account for the production of Aladdin's ganii by asserting that it was an easy task for the skilled lamp-rubber as for the pyramid of Cheops by saying that it was merely the laying of one stone on another! And again, on the mystery of Telekinesis:

"Looked at from one point of view, indeed, there is nothing so very wonderful in telekinetic phenomena, after all. 'No actio in distans' is necessitated. . . . It is quite conceivable that the nervous force which actuates the body might, under certain exceptional circumstances, extend beyond the periphery of the bodily frame and exert an in fluence on the external material world."

Of the miraculous insensibility of D. D. Home's flesh to a red hot iron, the writer says:

"It might be conceived that the "emanations" proceeding from the human body might be sufficiently centred and concentrated at one point [sic] to have the effect of resisting the effects of heat for some considerable period, thereby preventing it from reaching the skin of the person undergoing the trial. It would, in fact, act as a sort of protecting surface or veil."

This hardly satisfies us, and to tell the truth it hardly satisfies Mr. Carrington, for after several hundred pages purporting to show how table-turning and lifting slate writing, rope tying, materialisation, and mind reading are done he confesses that, after all, these phenomena may be done, in quite another way and by other means. Of mind-reading he observes:

"I, for one, do not deny that thought-transference really exists, and that quite apart from "muscle-reading" there is a faculty in man which enables him at certain times to communicate directly with the consciousness of another individual without recourse to the methods normally or usually employed."

And he makes a similar admiss on regarding othor manifestations.

In his earlier pages Mr. Carrington relies strongly on unconscious muscular action as a working hypothesis in table-tipping, &c., where fraud is untenable, and quotes Professor Barrett's dictum that "in hypnosis, somnambulism, hysteria, &c., subjects can perform muscular feats impossible to them in their normal, self-conscious state, himself adding. If this fact be granted, the mystery of table-tipping, ovija, and planchette vanishes whenever contact is allowed." It is when contact is not allowed that the real problem begins, a fact of which our author shows himself to be well aware. No one will deny the interest of those chapters devoted to an expose of the divices and machinery of the spiritualistic medium "when trickery is employed," even though the interest is that excited by a first-rate conjuring-book. Only, as we said before, we would not undertake to reproduce these effects with no other guidance than the author's hypotheses, ingenious as they often are. He states of spirit photographs that "these can be produced by trickery no one doubts who is acquainted with the evidence and the facts of the case." Surely this has long been granted. The fact that there have been, and continues to be, so many fraudulent manifestations in so-called Spiritualism does not by any means exclude the possibility of truth in every species of phenomena, even spirit photography. "A counterfeit," remarks a recent writer, "implies genuine, and a shammer something to sham," and Mr. Carrington's conclusion is that "a certain percentage of the phenomena occurring to-day is genuine." Raps, for instance, which the S. P. R., by the way, has entirely ignored, "do occasionally occur under conditions that render it practically impossible to account for them on any theory of fraud. At least, it is added, the cases are strong and numerous enough it seems to me to form a prima-facie case for investigation which should accordingly be undertaken by a body of men especially fitted for the task." It is Mr. Carrington's opinion that the vast bulk of the physical phenomena of Spiritualism are certainly produced by fraudulent means and devices, and that we may expect nothing genuine from the professional medium. As for the non-professional mediums, such as Mrs. Piper, he has no explanation to offer, but frankly confesses that they baffle him as they have baffled others. Fraud is here out of the question, whether conscious or unconscious.

PARTICULARS have reached us of a student dacoity case, in which some forty well-dressed Bengalis were concerned. It appears that these young men arrived at Narial Bazar, in Madaripur Sub-Division, Faridpur District, Eastern Bengal, on the 30th October, travelling in four boats. They were armed with guns, "daos" and "lathis" and attacked the place, setting fire to seven shops and wounding one of the inhabitants.

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Another Weeks Test now Offered.

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There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements have consequently been made for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

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C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

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We have received many unsolicited accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and beautifies the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation, under proper conditions are invited there fore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift "Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

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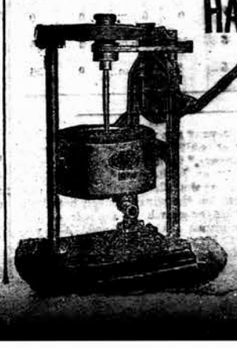

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THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Anglo-Indian Press Opinions.

THE "PIONEER."

It is many years ago since historians began to discover the inadequacy of the method followed by their predecessors of marking off the chronicles of a nation into divisions of reigns. We seem accordingly to have abandonod that standard only to fall into the much more unmeaning one of measuring progress by centuries and half centuries. In the view of history there is, of course, no more significance in the figure fifty than in fifty-one or forty-nine; but the popular idea of the virtue of a jubilee has so far impressed itself even upon the philosophic chief of the India Office, that he has felt bound to seize an occasion representing nothing in particular but a mere lapse of years, and endeavour to invest it with a peculiar solemnity and importance. It is not surprising that the result suffers from the unreality of the motive underlying its production.

It is inevitable that this manifesto should come into direct comparison with the Proclamation of the 1st November, 1858, familiar as that is to all Englishmen in India, and yet more familiar to all educated Natives, who still regard it as the Charta of their rights and liberties. If the famous Proclamation still holds our admiration by its interest and its impressiveness, and affects us by its simple dignity, it is by reason of the fact that it was not a second edition, brought forward for the observance of an arbitrary date. It is great because it has great things to say. A reader coming fresh to it five centuries hence, if other records had perished, would be able to work out from its clauses a clear idea of the great convulsion and reconstruction out of which it took rise. First of all the Proclamation is charged with the announcement of the vital fact that the government of India has from that day been assumed by the Crown. Next the whole population are admonished that their allegiance is now due to the Queen and her successors, whose subjects they have become. The third clause announces that the Governor-General is henceforth to be also Viceroy of India. In the fourth all the officers of the East India Company, Civil and Military, are confirmed and continued in the offices they occupy. If all these things had not been signified in the Proclamation they must have been notified in some other form. Then come the declarations that no territorial extensions are desired; that the right, dignity and honour of Native Princes shall be respected "as our own" —no superfluous assurance in the troubled circumstances of the time. The Proclamation then proceeds to declare that the Queen will hold herself bound to the people of India by the same obligations as bind her to all her other subjects: that religious neutrality will be faithfully observed; that race and creed shall be no bar to office, and that in the administration of the laws due regard will be paid to the usages and customs of the country. Then returning again from the general to the circumstances of the moment, an amnesty is proclaimed for the late Mutiny and free pardon for all in arms who surrender before the 1st January, except for actual murderers. The course of time has altered the relative importance of the different parts of the great manifesto. The clauses laying down the future principles of administration are those which have come chiefly to concern the present generation—and never were worthier first principles of Government stated in simpler and more lucid language. But to judge the significance of the Proclamation as such, we must remember it as a whole and in the light of the circumstances of the day of its publication, and we shall then realise that besides its declarations as to the future, it must have been to the public to whom it was issued of the utmost moment as an edict.

And now to the copy of it with which the country has been presented to-day. Few will be the readers who will be able to rise from this document without a sense of disappointment. In the first place the actual announcements that it conveys to the country are few and, for an occasion on which such elaborate emphasis has been laid, insignificant. The Native Army receives a promise of favours to come on the 1st January, which presumably means that long foreshadowed increase of pay which ought to have come any time this last five years, and is an in vitable consequence of the general rise of prices. The usual gaol delivery—that cheap bounty which generally finds a place on these occasions—is notified. And finally we are told, which is scarcely news, that measures are being diligently framed for the further extension of representative institutions, concerning which more is to be made known shortly. In other words the King is not to be allowed to take the wind out of the sails of the Secretary of State: and the purpose of the Proclamation here would seem to be less to carry interest for itself than to serve to stimulate interest in Lord Morley's approaching statement in Parliament. As for the enunciation of political principles which the Proclamation contains, these are, of course, unexceptionable, but hardly at this time of day very novel. Both in this respect and in the references to what has been achieved during the past half century, the language seems strangely familiar. We have surely heard it all said, and better said, in the Budget and Arbroath speeches. Lord Morley is incapable of saying anything trivial, platitudinous or in bad taste: but even he cannot make bricks without straw, or bring a new era into being because fifty years have passed by the clock. It is vain to attempt to be impressive unless one has something particular to say, and it is because there was nothing particular to impart that this manifesto will strike the world as thin, spiritless and rather superfluous.

We have spoken throughout as though the Proclamation were the personal handiwork of Lord Morley. The matter and the manner leave not a doubt on that point to any one at all acquainted with his habit of mind and style. The hands may be the hands of Esau, but the voice is unmistakeably the voice of Jacob. One could wish indeed that there had been more of the King in the Proclamation and less of his Minister. His Majesty possesses, like Queen Victoria, the happy faculty of speaking directly to the hearts and minds of his subjects. The power seems to have descended to his Heir, and to grasp the difference between the right way of addressing a people and the inefficient, one would only have to compare the farewell delivered to India by the Prince of Wales from Karachi with the frigid utterance put into King Edward's mouth by the Secretary of State for India. The truth is that Princes, when they speak for themselves, are thinking directly of the people. The Minister when he undertakes to speak for them is thinking of his party, of the Opposition, of the next election, and what not. Passages of this Proclamation might easily read as if it were a speech delivered in the House of Commons. "The Proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of the Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow ('Hear Hear' from Sir H. Cotton and Dr. Rutherford), but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities, and of some three hundred millions of the human race, under British guidance and control, has proceeded steadfastly and without pause. (Opposition cheers). We survey our labours of the past half century with clear gaze and good conscience. (General applause)." The art of saying the thing to appeal to the mind of a whole, and especially a people of another race, is not likely to be possessed by many. But it is much more probable that the occasion should be turned to advantage by one holding in his hands the actual Government of the country than by a distant politician whose connection with the country has been solely through the medium of ink and paper. If the Proclamation was not to come from the King's hand, it should have come from the hand of his Viceroy, and this consideration reminds us that at any rate there is one among His Majesty's subjects who was capable of investing such an utterance with the elevation and glow of sentiment required by the occasion, and that our Secretary of State would have been able to produce something more to the purpose if he had privately made over the framing of his proclamation to Lord Curzon.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Frank and graceful in expression; liberal, but above all statesmanly, in tone; promising what may be reasonably expected and safely fulfilled, proving fulfilment of olden promise; the Emperor's message will be welcomed cordially by all truly loyal, enlightened and thoughtful men. In it the royal voice with no uncertain note, gives greeting to his trusty and well-beloved subjects, encourages his faithful officers and servants, admonishes foolish traitors and criminals. It is additionally to be welcomed as faithfully echoing informed opinion in all estates of the British realm. The majority of the Emperor's Indian subjects, the vast hosts in whose faithful and loyal character the King-Emperor rejoices, will receive the royal message in fitting fashion.

There is a minority of men, misled and mazed by frothy and false prophets, men who have dreamed dreams and seen visions till they have lost the essential grip of facts and possibilities, who will receive the message with some show of disappointment. There are others, a still smaller minority, but painfully prolate, who are certain to cry out in bitterness and declare this Proclamation narrow and reactionary. In the present consideration these men may be neglected. They are the professionally disappointed, the warped spirits whom nothing will content, neither service, nor gifts, neither honesty nor charity. To them too the Emperor speaks as a stern ruler in the sixth section of his message, saying that to his charge and government have been confided the destines of countless multitudes now and for ages to come, that it is his paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause, no serious aim; and that he will suffer none to turn him aside from his task of building up the fabric of security and order.

But for all except this discreditable and discredited minority the message is an earnest of ever-increasing progress and ever-enlarging liberty, under a strong and vigilant Government and kindly-hearted ruler. The great feudatory Kings and Princes of India, men of high principles and long descent, of great attainments, versed in the arts of government, well aquainted with the difficulties and responsibilities of rule, will be associated, still more closely than now, with the Imperial councils. If possible, even more heed will be paid than is now paid to the words and wishes of select representatives of the people, who will save administrators much by expressing sensibly and plainly desires and needs that have at present to be gauged by much patient and painful investigation and observation. The representative institutions recently established and now existing, the various boards and rural and urban councils, will continue to be fostered and improved. The elected and selected representatives admitted to the Provincial and Imperial Councils, the Parliaments of India will certainly increase in number, and it is to be trusted improve in efficiency and sense of responsibility. There will be enlargement of responsibility in all directions. Enlargement of liberty is not possible, for already every possible liberty is possessed by the people. What the full measure of these measures of reform means will soon be known. There is this much sure now, that it is the wish of the Emperor, and also of the thinking and informed majority of the people of England, that Indians, already the most free and best protected nation on the globe, may in future more and more counsel, though they shall not control, the Indian Government. The fact that they are to be spared the doubtful blessing of the full and extended franchise, of Parliament and election storms, which work too creakily in Europe, ought not to cause them to fret. Let them look upon self-elevated, self-modernised, self-guarded, and self-governing Japan. There they see a franchise more narrow and limited than any that ever obtained in Europe. Under it not one-fourth of those who had votes in England before the Epoch of Reform opened the flood gates would be entitled to select representatives for the body that is permitted to debate questions and advise the body of strong and carefully selected men who govern the kingdom.

The devotion to duty, the singleness of purpose, the high skill, the tried courage and unfaltering resolution that have so far distinguished the servants of the Crown, and secured to India a brilliant half century of progress and of profound internal peace, will continue to be manifested by the successors of those who heard the first Proclamation of Victoria the Good in 1858, and of her son, Edward the Watchful fifty years later. The same liberality that has marked their rule will continue as a tradition to their remotest successors. The same determination and courage that prevented or retrieved disasters in the past, will, God willing, continue to manifest themselves at need.

From the first line to the last the Proclamation is one to rejoice in. It is kindly but firm and virile in tone. There is no mistaken leniency shown to traitors. At the same time there is a wide measure of clemency extended towards unfortunate or foolish wrong-doers. The kindliness that makes wide allowance for wrong-doers is even more marked, and more justly in the Monarch's reference to his faithful and brave Indian soldiers. Speaking in warm terms of their worth His Majesty announces, with a satisfaction all will share, the increase of pay that has been so well deserved and so long overdue.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

On November the first, 1858, a message was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of this land from the Queen of England to her loyal and faithful subjects of India, which has come to be recognised as the Magna Charta of the Indian people, and in which occur the following memorable paragraphs: "Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose Our convictions on any of Our subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us that they may abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects, on pain of Our highest displeasure. And it is Our further will that, so far as may be, Our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in Our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors and We desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and We will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India. When by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India to promote works of public utilty and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all Our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be Our strength, in their contentment Our security and in their gratitude Our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to Us, and to those in authority under Us, the strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people." Such was Queen Victoria's message of fifty years ago, the message of one who had love for all her subjects, irrespective of race, creed or colour, who would brook no insult or ill-treatment towards her Indian subjects, who delighted to honour them and advance their interests, and who respected their religion and believed that in living good lives, according to the tenets of their religion, they should be counted good and worthy men.

To-day her Royal Son, his Majesty the King-Emperor, takes up the message of Victoria the Good and once again delivers it to the people of this country. Stirring times have preceded this reaffirmation of the rights of Indian people—not so stirring, so dark fortunately, as those which preceded its affirmation, but now, as then, it has been most wisely determined that no step backward shall be made. Ignoring those who clamour for repression as an answer to the claims of the people of India for a wider share in the government of their country, for greater sympathy and for equal justice as British citizens—throughout the Empire—his Majesty the King-Emperor boldly announces that the time has now come when the principle of representative institutions may be prudently extended among India's people. The words used by his Majesty in reference to this momentous decision are golden in their opportuneness—they exhibit that high sense of statesmanship which occurs intuitively to one charged with the destiny of a great Empire, to save that Empire: "Important classes among you representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule claim equality of citizenship and greater scope in legislation and Government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, and not impair, existing authority and power, and the Administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it." For the definition of the reform, the principle of which has been outlined by His Majesty, we wait, trusting, in all sincerity, that it will not belie the promise given, that it will observe, faithfully, the spirit of his message and that of Queen Victoria. For if this be so, and the just aspirations of the people of India are recognised, India will become that which it is her destiny to become—a great nation, under the ægis of the British Government. And it will become now a land of loyal and contented citizens, aiming ever at progress, learning the art of self-government, shaping themselves for the day when, the lesson learned, the internal government of India shall be theirs to control, and India's voice, as the voice of India, shall be heard in the great Council of the Empire.

THE "EMPIRE."

As was anticipated, the King's message to the Princess and peoples of India, which was issued from Simla yesterday, (Nov 1), does no more than hint at the nature of the coming reforms. The message, which is of considerable length, begins by reviewing the past half century from the day when the Crown assumed the reins of Government—the work of preserving internal and external peace and of promoting the welfare of all the peoples within the Empire. The world is called to witness with what zeal has been fulfilled the benignant promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation that the Empire should be administered for the benefit of all. Turning from the past to the present, reference is made to the duty of sternly repressing the "guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and serious aim," and the release of prisoners is directed, as was done on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. Next comes the future and the immediate reforms. Here the sentiments of the 1858 Proclamation are vividly recalled. There is again the declaration that Indians shall have equal chances with Europeans of access to offices under the Crown, the duties of which they are qualified to perform by their experience, ability and education. But now the declaration is accompanied by the promise of actual measures to turn these benevolent principles into fact. His Majesty expresses his confident expectation and intention that the distinction of race as a handicap to political ambition shall be surely and steadly obliterated and the people at large are at the same time assured extensions of representative institutions, which in the words of the message "will mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs." Finally, there is the announcement which will be universally welcomed, that the valour and fidelity of the Indian troops is to be rewarded among the New Year honours.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

Telegrams published to-day make it clear that the King-Emperor's Message has been received with warm approval at Home. One journal happily characterises it as "vigorous but generous," thus describing a Message which is at once warmly sympathetic towards the right and natural aspirations of the peoples of India and totally devoid of anything which could be construed into leniency towards those who are at heart the enemies of the British Raj. The "Times" in commenting on the Message, observes that India cannot be governed "in jackboots." That is very true, but it is not less true that it cannot be governed in seven-league boots either, and any method of government which means slower progress will seem unduly conservative even to some Indians who are by no means to be numbered among the forces hostile to British rule. But it is not unreasonable to hope that, after the retrospect which every thoughtful person must have indulged in on the celebration of the Jubilee of Crown rule, some of this impatience may have died down. In their zeal for future progress reformers often forget how much has been accomplished in the past, and it is well that the amount of progress achieved without violent agitation should be realised by the hot-headed. Certainly there is little excuse for impatience at a time when anxiety for reform is the keynote of every utterance of those with whom the initiation of changes rests, and when the King-Emperor's Message has shown how fully that desire to extend the political privileges of Indians is shared by the Crown.

It has been feared in some quarters that the act of clemency by which His Majesty has chosen to signalise the occasion of the Jubilee will be misunderstood or will result in the setting free of numbers of persons who constitute a danger to the peace of the country. But the practice of releasing prisoners on such occasions is well undertood in the East, and as no distinction is to be made between political and other prisoners, there is no reason to fear that the King-Emperor's clemency will be interpreted as a sop to the disloyal. We understand that the remissions are being made on the following system:—Half of the sentence is to be remitted where the period of incarceration is under one month; one month is to be remitted where the period is not more than one year; and one month for each year in the case of longer sentences. Persons whose sentences are terminated by these remissions are being released, but no convict whose conduct in prison has been bad will benefit. So far from these remissions being misunderstood, we believe they will be greatly appreciated by the public as a mark of Royal clemency towards offenders who have conducted themselves well during their punishment. It is not, however, any particular effect which is given to the King-Emperor's wish to signify his benevolent feeling which will be most appreciated, but the general tone of his gracious Message. As H. E. the Viceroy said at Jodhpore yesterday, the Message will sink into the hearts of the people, and be remembered together with the Proclamation of 1858.

THE "STATESMAN."

The King's Proclamation, issued yesterday (Nov. 1), on the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the direct government of her Indian dominions, will not disappoint any reasonable expectations. It could scarcely be supposed that it would rise to the level of its memorable prototype, which has justly been regarded as the Magna Charta of Indian liberties, nor was it possible that it should earn to the same extent the gratitude and admiration of the Indian people. The Proclamation of 1858 was a masterpiece of generous and enlightened statesmanship. Drawn up and published on the morrow of the Mutiny, when the wild fury roused by the massacre of innocent women and children was not yet burnt out, and when such European public opinion as existed in India condemned all leniency as misplaced weakness, this noble declaration of policy aimed at conciliation through a wise clemency and announcement of the admission of the Indian subjects of the Queen to the full rights of British citizenship. All who were concerned in its production rose to the height of the occasion. The great Queen, though she displayed in many a period of crisis the royal gift of an instinctive perception of the fitness of things, seldom if ever revealed such admirable tact as is shown in her instructions to Lord Derby. That brilliant statesman complied with her wishes by writing "in his excellent 'language'" a sigularly graceful and dignified enumeration of the new privileges conferred on the Indian people and gave expression in clear and unequivocal terms to her Majesty's conviction that her Indian subjects were entitled to absolute freedom in their religious beliefs and worship. The Proclamation, as the Queen herself explicitly desired, breathed "feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration." Nor could it have been issued by any more worthy representative of the Queen than the large-minded Viceroy who was nick-named "Clemency" Canning. The conditions which engendered the first Proclamation no longer exist. It is true that conspiracy and outrages have occurred in which those who take an interest in historic parallels may trace a dim resemblance to the Mutiny. But no one will seriously allege that the recent toying with treason belongs to the same category as the widespread rising which for a time brought about the collapse of British rule in many parts of India. Reforms and concessions to the growing capacity of self-government are still needed, but a second Magna Charta cannot be granted. In the main, therefore, the new Proclamation necessarily consists of a review of the efforts which have been made during the past fifty years to carry out the promises of its predecessor. It is claimed that the attempt to perform the solemn task undertaken half a century ago has been carried out in a manner which can be contemplated with a good conscience. Difficulties such as are inseparable from an enterprise of such magnitude and complexity have been faced with courage and patience by the servants of the Crown. War has been banished from within the borders of India, and though famine and plague have not been prevented with the same success, they have been fought with energy and determination. The rights of the ruling Princes have been respected and this with such happy results that the Native States are cited as examples of territories administered to the satisfaction of the people. Religious toleration has been scrupulously observed, so much so that the Government have been deterred by a nervous dread of interfering with matters of faith and creed from taking in hand reforms which are earnestly desired by enlightened Indians. In putting forward these claims the Proclamation certainly does not err on the side of extravagance. Its critics will probably fasten on its omissions rather than on its actual contents, and we shall see a revival of the ancient controversy as to whether the Government of India have observed the promise that "our subjects of whatever race or creed shall be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." Into this question it is not necessary to enter at present. Much might be said on both sides. The Proclamation is, however, not a polemic, and it would be ungracious to treat it in this light. It is at once more congruous and more pleasing to take note of the reiteration in a State document of the promise that in the not distant future India may expect an extension of the representative principle and liberal concession to those who ask for a greater share in the legislation and government of their country.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

A few intelligent and many unintelligent forecasts of the King's Proclamation were attempted last week end, and expectation grew mightily upon fancy. To-day we make known the actuality and leave imagination to weave, if it can, the realisation of its own hopes into the stately-marching phrases of the royal message. That the Proclamation, notwithstanding its essential simplicity, will be interpreted in diverse senses may be taken for certain. The minds of many different sorts of men are agog to-day and the very words of the superscription, "To the princes and peoples of India," mark the vast heterogeneity of Indian thought and feeling. Rightly considered, however, the intent of the Proclamation is plain. It is a declaration not of policy but of principle, or rather it is a reiteration; for the principle is an unchanged and unchanging element in Britain's imperial character and shines with the same steady lustre in the memorable Proclamation of Queen Victoria. First, the Government must be strong: this before all things, because only by strength are all things possible. Next the Government must be dutiful, in the highest and grandest sense; achieving before the eyes of civilisation monumental feats of governance. Next the Government must be compassionate, sympathetic, parental; thereby uplifting, enlightening, and invigorating the subject races; until the highest plane of social moral and political progress is attained. Finally the Government must be generous to the loyal and the deserving.

In this light let us glance over the main heads of the text. The Crown has held direct sway in India for fifty years and has exercised indirect control for another fifty years. With what present satisfaction to its sense? of right: "We survey our labours of the past century with a clear gaze and a good conscience." The ornate rhetoric of an elaborated peroration would be tinsel against the pure gold of those quiet words. But troubles seethe and surge around. Is the King's Government strong to face the ferment? "It is a paramount duty," His Majesty declares, "to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order." Thus by a sweep of the royal sceptre the little bands of seditionaries are divided off unbridgably from the loyal and law-abiding populace, while the Government indomitably marches on to its changeless goal.

But what of grace and kindness for the future? "Steps are being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for success to posts of public authority and power. Further:—"Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater participation in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs." This weighty pronouncement, with its clear assurance of a liberal attitude towards the awakening political instincts of the educated classes, will fill with a new exaltation many humble and honest hearts which rightly aspire to higher standards of civic responsibility and privilege. In fitting conclusion His Majesty addresses a stirring encomium to his splendid Indian Army: "I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops, and at the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in substantial form this my high appreciation of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline, and their faithful readiness of service." A thrill of rare elation will run through the ranks of the whole Indian Army when these gracious words of royal favour reach the sepoys' surprised ears. For the rest, we may feel that the tense expectancy with which the Proclamation has manifestly been everywhere awaited by the upper and middle classes will to-day be sufficiently gratified by this great message, vibrant, as it is in all its passages, with the benevolent emotion of the Sovereign.

FACTORIES IN BOMBAY.

The following Resolution has been issued on the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1907:—

The introduction of electricity as a motive power in three factories in the Town and Island of Bombay is a special feature of the year.

The number of factories increased from 495 in the year 1906 to 519 in the year under report. The factory population increased from 2,12,637 to 2,14,453.

The slight decrease in the number of operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay was due to the temporary stoppage of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill on account of a fire.

The number of inspections performed outside the Town and Island of Bombay is satisfactory.

In paragraph 21 of his report the Chief Inspector of Factories draws attention to the scope that exists for another full-time Inspector in Bombay, and adds that assistance is needed in Ahmedabad. During the current year the appointment of an additional Factory-Excise Inspector in the Bombay Presidency for a period of one year has been sanctioned, as this appointment will be made permanent if the necessary sanction is obtained.

It is satisfactory that the proper enforcement of Nos. 19 and 21 of the Factories Rules resulted in a marked improvement in the regulation of child labour in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The recording of thumb-mark impressions on children's certificates, contrary to the previous anticipations of the local officers, has been found to work satisfactorily. The Collector should be informed that the opinion of the head of the finger print bureau, called for in Government Resolution No. 5475, dated the 6th Sepeember, 1907, is awaited.

In many of the smaller factories in the Town and Island of Bombay there is still room for improvement in sanitation. It is reported that factory owners seek to defend their neglect in this direction by blaming the inadequate conservancy provided by the Municipality. The Collector of Bombay should examine the grounds of their complaint, and, if necessary, bring the matter to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner.

Proposals for dealing with this important question are contained in the Report of the Factory Commissioner and will form the subject of orders in due course.

Three strikes took place during the year in the Town and Island of Bombay, but no serious disturbance resulted.

Government observe with satisfaction that no accident took place as a result of defective fencing. Though the number of fatal accidents is less than in the preceding year, serious accidents have been numerous. The Chief Inspector should have examined the cause of these accidents in greater detail in his report, and considered how far they were preventible by additional regulations or by more frequent inspections.

The revision of the provisions of the Factory Act and the arrangements for technical and medical inspection are under the consideration of Government in connection with the Report of the Factory Commission.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness The Maharao Sri Sir Khengarji Bahadur of Cutch and the Kumar Sri Madhuba and Kalubha were invited by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy to his residence in Warden Road, Breach Candy, yesterday evening. H.H. the Rao and party arrived at 3-30 p.m., and were received by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Messrs. Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, Gulamhuseinbhoy Allana, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy and Sewjibhoy Nathoo. The bungalow was decorated nicely for the occasion. A photograph of the groupe was taken successfuly by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. H. H. the Rao and party were garlanded by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and left at 5-15 p.m. There will be an evening party at Mr. Peerbhoy's house to-morrow at 9-30 p.m.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	93,119-5
"By a Parsi"	151
A Sympathiser	10
Mr. Motilal Hurgovandas Thanawalla	10
In memory of the late Rai Balibai Dadabhoy Pestonji, widow of Hormusji Shapurji	7
Bai Avabai Cursetjee Jamsetjee ...	5
Mr. Jamnadas Dayalji	5
Seventeen Shares Fund	2-8
A Parsi	2
Total	93,311-13

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

The Carmarthenshire County Council offers a reward of £200 for information securing the conviction of the motorist who recently killed one of their road labourers and drove away.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

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CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908.

MORE SECRET HISTORY.

MR. LABOUCHERE, the stormy petrel of British politics, incited by Mr. H. W. Lucy's account of the inception of the first Irish Home Rule Bill, which led to the disruption of the Liberal Party, gives in *Truth* his own version of the affair and the part he took in it. Directly Gladstone had formed his Cabinet, it was determined to proceed at once with the Irish question and a *ballon d'essai* was to be sent up. A paragraph was to appear in a party newspaper, announcing in clear terms that Gladstone was in favour of granting Home Rule to Ireland on the lines advocated by Parnell. Mr. Labouchere happened to be going to pay a visit to Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury and was asked to carry the information to him. This Mr. Labouchere did, but, he says, he could hardly induce him to believe the statement. Next day, however, the inspired paragraph appeared and forthwith a Committee of the Cabinet was appointed to elaborate a Bill. Mr. Chamberlain's name was omitted, a fact Mr. Labouchere drew attention to, whereupon Gladstone replied that it was not usual when such a Committee was formed to put on it only those who were in favour of the principles upon which the Bill was to be founded. That was true, but it was unfortunate for Gladstone, for Home Rule and for the Liberal party that the leader, in this instance, did not make an exception to the rule. Mr. Chamberlain had been the chief and most active protagonist of his party in the electioneering campaign and had done more than any other agency to bring the party into power—a fact Gladstone had apparently lost sight of. Mr. Chamberlain was offended but not beyond hope of reconciliation. Nevertheless he soon resigned. It was not then imagined he would ally himself with the Conservative party and even that event might have been prevented had not Gladstone proved obdurate.

The task of bringing the two statesmen together was undertaken by Mr. Labouchere and in it he almost succeeded, though he knew it was practically a forlorn hope. "The relations between these two eminent men," he writes, "had become strained and this, together with their idiosyncracies, rendered it difficult to bring them together. The weak point in Mr. Chamberlain's mental equipment was that he liked to be, or to appear to be, the dominant factor in all great political issues. Gladstone, on the other hand, disliked to abandon, under pressure, any course to which he had once committed himself. Moreover, he seemed to be convinced that he could carry the Bill through the House of Commons without making any concessions, and that if he failed in this, a dissolution would ensure to him a majority in favour of it." Mr. Chamberlain would not have seceded had Gladstone agreed to the admission of the Irish Members to Westminster in foreign and imperial debates. But the leader would concede nothing at that time though subsequently he was urged to do so. Mr. Labouchere, acting as intermediary, found Gladstone would yield the point, provided he could be sure that this would disarm the Opposition of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. But, says Mr. Labouchere, before making this concession, Gladstone wished to be certain that it would effect its object, so with the approval of his chief the intermediary approached Mr. Chamberlain. "After a good deal of talk, he dictated to me his terms, which were those to which I knew Gladstone would consent, it being agreed that if he did not consent the proposal should remain secret." With this document in his pocket he went to Downing-street where a Cabinet was sitting and sent it in to Gladstone. The reply was that he agreed.

The difficulty seemed to have been overcome and doubtless Mr. Labouchere was congratulating himself on his success. But after a day or two the peace-maker found a messenger awaiting him at his house with a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, telling him that on Saturday Gladstone had met a pressman, and had told him, in answer to his inquiry whether any arrangement had been come to, that he had made no concessions, and that, under these circumstances, he, Mr. Chamberlain, considered that good faith was not to be expected. Mr. Labouchere sent to beg Mr. Arnold Morley, the chief Liberal Whip, "to come at once to see me if he could, or to let me know if he would remain at home to see me. Mr. Morley at once came, and on my showing him Mr. Chamberlain's letter he explained to me what had really occurred. Gladstone had, as Mr. Chamberlain said, met a pressman, who had asked him a question as to whether there had been an arrangement, and he had replied much as Mr. Chamberlain stated him to have done. But at an earlier hour of the day, Parnell had communicated a telegram that had been received by Captain O'Shea from Mr. Chamberlain, in which the absolute surrender of Gladstone was announced. This telegram had been sent, not only to Captain O'Shea, but to other allies of Mr. Chamberlain." Then Mr. Morley and Mr. Labouchere communicated with Gladstone, who told them he had drafted a clause leaving the Irish the right to sit and vote when foreign relations were under discussion, but not with regard to imperial finance. If, however, he found that he could not, he would accept a clause framed and moved by Mr. Chamberlain, provided, of course, that it embodied the desired object and gave practical effect to it. "I at once sent the reply to Mr. Chamberlain, pointing out to him that the alteration was insignificant, and was only a curious instance of the scrupulous care of Gladstone when a pledge was concerned. Mr. Chamberlain, however, declined to regard it in that light. He said, with, as I thought, some reason, that Gladstone might object to any clause that he had not himself framed on the ground that it did not embody the purport aimed at, or that it would be unworkable." Thus the arrangement fell through. A thousand pities, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, that instead of carrying on negotiations through Mr. Labouchere, an attempt was not made to get the two leaders together for a quiet talk by themselves. Even as told by Mr. Labouchere himself, the story is one which condemns that gentleman's claim to be a diplomatist.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE I. C. S.

A VERY strongly-worded protest has been uttered by Mr. Harld Cox, M.P., against the suggestion of the indefatigable Dr. Arthur, who is continually holding out Australia as a paradise before the eyes of Anglo-Indians. The suggestion in question is that special facilities should be given to Australians to enter the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Cox holds, and adduces strong arguments, that far from this being the case it would be far better to make them legally ineligible for any post under the Government of India or for commissions in regiments serving in India. The reasons given are not new, but they are pointed with accurate aim. How, asks Mr. Cox, can a people who are steeped in race prejudice make good rulers over the despised race? Without doubt there would be no "sympathy" between the rulers and the ruled if the rulers were of a colony which even tries to prevent mail steamers which carry lascars from entering its ports. Australia has so long followed the line of offering insults to India that it is a little strange that one who is understood to be representative of its Government should seek to annex some of the plums of the despised land—on special terms, not even in honest competition.

SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

THE reception accorded to the Servian Crown Prince by the Tsar on Friday is an event of no small importance. After the terrible tragedy at Belgrade which put an end to the late dynasty and elevated Peter Karageorgevitch to the Servian throne, the monarchs of Europe decided to boycott the new monarch as a protest against the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and the boycott has been practically maintained to this day. King Peter has never yet left his country at the invitation of any other Sovereign, nor in fact is he likely to. His son, the Crown Prince, instead of setting before Europe a pattern of princely virtue and restraint in the face of temptation, has made himself and his countrymen the scorn of Europe. Yet the Tsar received him on Friday, and we published a Reuter telegram to the effect that "the Tsar displayed a gracious interest at his interview with the Servian Prince." It is to be sincerely hoped that the Tsar also gave young Kara George a little fatherly advice. However, the visit of the Servian Prince to the Court of St. Petersburg may have an interesting sequel; and it certainly looks as if Servia means to come well out of the impending shuffle in the Balkans.

A FRIGHTENED SHAH.

THE state of the Shah's mind over the recent revolution may be imagined from the information that he has just obtained a bullet-proof coat. What His Majesty looks like in it we can only imagine, but as he is already enormously stout, with several chins and few inches, even a thin steel undervest must perceptibly increase his girth. It must be terrible to have to wear steel clothes in the warm climate of Teheran; but perhaps His Majesty will only wear it when in public, so that it may not be such a torment to him as might be supposed. He will not be the only monarch to adopt metal under-wear, as the present Tsar went in for a bullet-proof coat a few years ago, and continued to wear it until one of his officers bethought him to put it to the test. This showed the coat to be worthless as a protection against bullets, and now the Tsar refuses to wear the coat—and stops at Home!

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

A SAINT BERNARD DOG, which had refused all nourishment since the death of his mistress, suddenly dashed into the street in Paris, and threw himself under a passing motor-car.

MR. WILLIAM THOMSON MORISON has been appointed to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

AMONG the successful Indian exhibitors at the Franco-British Exhibition was the Magnesite Syndicate, Ltd., of Salem, which was awarded a Gold Medal for its exhibit of magnesite and magnesite products.

DURING the week ending 3rd November, 21½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these eight were purchased by the farmer at Poona, five by the farmer at Ahmednagar, two each by the farmer at Nasik, Jamnagar and Jetpur, and one each by the farmer at Rajkot and Vala, and half by the farmer at Muli. During the week 1,354½ chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 3, was 695, giving a death-rate of 34·61 per annum per thousand as against 31·00 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 113 died from fevers; 11, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 3, leprosy; 45, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 157, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 44, still-born; 129, old age and debility; and 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 286; Hindus low caste, 71; Musulman, 163; Parsi, 22; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; and European, 4. The total number of births was 401 as against 487 the corresponding period of last year, and 411 the average over the past five years.

MR. JOHN REDMOND left New York in the White Star liner "Cedric," after a tour made for the purpose of raising money for the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Redmond said, in an interview:—"I have been promised £20,000 for our legislative campaign, of which £3,200 has already been received. Most of the contributions were obtained in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston."

AFTER serving eighty days' imprisonment Frank McGuire, the young ex-Lifeguardsman, has been released from Aldershot Military Prison. It will be remembered that he stood his trial for the Bournemouth cliff murder, the jury disagreeing, a writ of "nolle prosequi" being afterwards entered, and he was liberated. After a fortnight's freedom he was arrested for having deserted from the Lifeguards some years back.

Two Munich Engineers have produced a bullet-proof breastplate, which has just been put to severe tests there. The breastplate resembles a pair of corsets; its weight is about 6lbs., and it is made of thin strips of steel, each four centimetres in width. Eighteen shots were fired at the breastplate at a distance of 33 feet, but every bullet failed to pierce it, nor could three shots fired from a Browning revolver at the same distance pierce the steel strips. The chief inventor, Herr Keill, has refused an offer of £10,000 made by the Russian Government and to take effect so soon as the breastplate shows that it can withstand successfully the Mauser bullet. The Prussian and Bavarian Ministries of War have both been in the field with a view to buying the invention; but Herr Keill says that he will sell his invention to Germany as soon as he has completed it and put it through satisfactory tests. Perhaps it is one of these life preservers that the Shah of Persia was recently reported to have obtained.

AT first sight there seems something more than a little comic, says the "Globe," in the way in which the Canadian Government are about to settle the question of Asiatic immigration into the Dominions; they are going to remove the Asiatics. "In other words, eliminate x and the problem is done. But further consideration shows that the Canadian authorities are taking a step that may be the most humane for the Hindus, as it is certainly most advantageous for Canada itself. The Hindus in Canada are practically destitute. They cannot support the climate. In these circumstances, it is proposed to convey them to British Honduras, where the climate should suit them, and where there is said to be work sufficient for them to do. Should British Honduras not be able to absorb all their labour, there should be no difficulty in passing them along in small parties to one or other of the West Indian islands, where they will find fellow-countrymen and a warmer welcome than they have hitherto received." But, as we recently announced, the Indians do not wish to go to Honduras, they prefer repatriation.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A MODERN PORTIA.

Fashions in Furs.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

THE autumn session has now begun and its opening week has been an eventful one. Parliament resumed on Monday and with the opening of the autumn session the militant suffragettes were once again on the warpath.

Six thousand police were called out on Tuesday to guard the House of Commons against the attack of the ladies. Battalions of the unemployed—the unemployment question is daily growing more urgent and acute—were also swarming the precincts of the House and the scene that resulted was a remarkable one.

The leaders of the suffragettes called upon London to help them "rush the House of Commons" but though the crowds were enormous, necessitating the boarding up of shop windows in Whitehall and the Strand, the police and the mounted men were able to keep the suffragettes at bay. Over thirty of the ladies were arrested.

But the sensation of the day and the week was the exploit of one of their number, Mrs. Travers Symons, who not only succeeded in rushing the House of Commons, but managed to elude the doorkeepers and force her way to the Bar of the House where she addressed the assembled Members of Parliament. Of course she was immediately seized and removed, but there was joy beyond measure in the suffragette camp and London has not yet tired of talking of the daring lady's escapade.

A very little woman with a pleasant voice Mrs. Symons is quite young and acts as the private secretary to one of the members,—but here is her story as she told it to me. "When I went to the House I had no idea of getting to the floor but as I waited in the Lobby I thought of the wonderful scenes outside, of the surging crowds of women and the six thousand police called out to protect the members. I had sent my card in to one of the members, Mr. Idris, who came out and promised to get me a ticket for the ladies gallery. He left me standing by the entrance to the chamber and, well, I just sprang forward through the swinging doors, and dashed up to the bar of the House. They were discussing the Childrens Bill. 'You are discussing the Childrens question' I called out, 'Why do you not attend to women the bearers of Children'"

"I was quickly seized and removed but I am glad I did it and the first thing I did was to write a letter of apology to Mr. Idris for having associated him with what I did."

A MODERN PORTIA.

Miss Crystabel Pankhurst is the most fascinating figure in the women's movement. With all the charms of a young and pretty woman she has the logical brain of a man and the gift of making speeches which are described by old stagers in the political world as statesmanlike. To speak for an hour and a half without a break and without any notes whatever is no effort to her. Had the man-made laws, against which she rails so eloquently, permitted, Miss Pankhurst would now be practising at the Bar. But the Benchers of Lincolns Inn willed otherwise. They admitted her qualifications and degrees but her sex was an inexorable barrier they said.

And now this week Miss Pankhurst has had her opportunity. Last Tuesday her mother, herself and Mrs Drummond, another of the suffragette leaders, were arrested on a charge of inciting to riot outside the House of Commons and the following day they were brought up at Bow-street, when Miss Pankhurst conducted a brilliant cross-examination of the police..

She successfully appealed for a remand and a big effort will be made by the suffragettes to carry their case to a Higher Court than that of Summary Jurisdiction.

PAGEANT OF DOLLS.

Doll land is to have its first pageant on November 11th when an exhibition of miniature figures, representing scenes from history, fiction and nursery rhymes will be opened by the Duchess of Albany.

Although it is being organised by a London lady this novelty in charity entertainments originated in Winchester and was the happy suggestion of the Girls' Friendly Society there.

Hundreds of dolls, representing every romantic or picturesque period in history, will be gathered together for the Dolls Pageant, the tableaux including pieces from the pageants of Sherborne, Warwick, Romsey, Winchester, Bury St. Edmunds, etc.

"Our doll pageant is the first attempt ever made to illustrate a long series of historical pictures in this fashion," explained Miss Mary Williams, the honorary organiser, to me to-day.

"Of course the ordinary wax doll with its fat chubby face and enormous waist would not be of the slightest use as the model, say, for Charles I., Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Francis Drake. But there are well modelled lady dolls and gentleman dolls to be bought at some of the shops and, what is even better, we have secured the help of a very clever deaf and dumb artist. This girl makes perfect models of wax heads from old pictures in the galleries and museums."

The tableaux already entered include dolls representing celebrities of all ages from Julius Cæsar to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and every nursery here has found representation. The Dolls Pageant will open early in the morning in order to allow the children and their nurses to see the wonderful dollies during their morning walk. The claims of the nursery have indeed been very specially considered, for all round the stands where the dolls are displayed an infants bench will run and from this vantage point the three-year-olds will be able to inspect properly the Pageant dolls.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

This is to be a fur season, so the furriers declare and apparently with good cause. Of course every winter finds all women who can afford the luxury wrapping themselves in furs, but this year the fashionable woman is not content with the compact boa or muff of squirrel, fox or sable according to the means of its owner.

Much ingenuity has been brought to bear on the designing of the winter furs for 1908 and one at least of the new wraps is picturesque to a degree. Technically it is known as the Directoire scarf, but it is more in the nature of a shawl than a scarf. The pointed shawl end touches the waist at the back and the skins are arranged with a capelike effect over the shoulders and fall in long scarf ends nearly to the bottom of the gown. It is a costly wrap, for many skins go to its making.

The Beau Brummel cravat is the direct antithesis of the Directoire scarf. The cravat is the tiniest of fur wraps. About four inches wide it is only long enough to wrap round the throat and tie in a knot at the side. Ermine is the skin for the cravat, and sable heads are a pretty finish, but the new cravats are very pretty in mole and squirrel, both reasonably priced pelts.

The muff is large and very flat, the envelope design which has its "flap" frilled with old lace leading the way. The fur toque is not perhaps quite so popular as it has been but a great many of the winter hats will be trimmed with fur. The hat of corded silk so much in demand just now has for its rimming a band of sable, mink or chinchilla. For motor wear there is a quaint little novelty in the furriers' windows in the form of the poke bonnet of moleskin or squirrel.

"FAKED FURS."

Unfortunately the increased demand for fur which is being used very largely as a trimming as well as a protection from the weather coincides with an all round increase in prices. Sealskin, for instance, is rapidly becoming absolutely prohibitive in price as the Alaska and North West seal nears extinction. Only a fifth of the Alaska seals sold even five years ago came into the market this season and the price has more than doubled. The price of sable, too, has increased by leaps and bounds.

And with the increased prices this winter the fur faker is more in evidence than ever. The greatest care must be taken in buying furs just now, for the woman who pays the price of sealskin does not want nutria, however cleverly it has been dressed and dyed to simulate the genuine skin. White rabbit dressed to look like ermine and white hare to look like chinchilla are other instances of the fur faker's art. Even sable with its glorious bloom is imitated in rabbit, squirrel and marten. The Vigilance Committee of the Skin and Fur section of the London Chamber of Commerce has just begun its annual crusade against the system of defrauding the public by the misnaming of furs.

THE WELL DRESSED MAN.

A tour of the fashionable West End outfitters just now would do much to dispel the popular idea that masculine modes never change, for the winter will witness an entire revolution in the colours worn by the well dressed man. Aesthetic greys, mauves and moles have quite banished the fiery reds and vivid greens and orange shades from the windows of the outfitters. Checks and stripes too are at a discount and the tendency is all in favour of more subdued hues.

The mauves and greens which once threatened to conquer the tailoring world are gathering dust on the shelves. Grey in every shade is in request. With the grey lounge suit mauve or grey socks or a harmonious blend of the two are allowed. Pastel tones prevail for ties and one of the newest ideas is that the tie should match the suit instead of affording a contrast. Grey ties are in great demand.

"We are selling twenty plain grey ties where we would have only sold one a season or so ago," one of the fashionable outfitters told me yesterday. The favourite shade of grey, he added, is so dark that under artificial light it looks purple.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, November 6th.

Fort Field Officer, Major J. J. P. Quinn, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.; next for duty, Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—Capt. R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E., No. 2 Coy., I.S.M. Corps, from the 8th to the 15th November; Captain F. J. Garland, R.A.M.C., from the 5th to the 10th November.

The undermentioned officers qualified in the tests specified at Bombay on the 12th October:—Hindustani—Higher Standard. Lieut. H. W. Goldfrap 103rd Mahrattas L. I.; Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, Nov. 5.—Major Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Wheeler, 2 9th Gurkhas, from Japan.
Lieut. the Hon. Wingfield, 2nd Rifles Brig., from Shahjehanpur.
Lieut. Langborne, R. A., from England.
Col. Kellie, I. M. S., from Umballa.
Lieut. Duncan, 2/5th Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut. Hutchinson, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Maj. Peck, 22nd Cav., from England.
Lieut. Herringham, Innis. Fus., from Cairo.
Maj. Penney, 36th C. I. H., from England.
Bt.-Col. Thackwell, R. E., from England.
Maj. Swan, 64th Pioneers, from England.
Maj. Hendley, 81st Pioneers, from England.
Col. Edwards, Staff A. H. E., from Mhow.
Col. Loch, 1st Brahmans, from England.
Capt. Hutchison, 152nd Rajputs, from England.
Maj. Fraser, 38rd Punjabis, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 5.—Maj. Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to Sialkote.
Lieut. Wheeler, 2 9th Gurkhas, to Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Langberne, R. A., to Peshawar.
Lieut. Duncan, 2/5th Gurkhas, to Abbottabad.
Maj. Peck, 22th Cav., to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut. Sparkie, 42nd Deoli Regt., to Neemuch.
Maj. Swan, 64th Pioneers, to Belgaum.
Lieut Wilson, 1st Brahmans, to Jubbulpore.
Col. Loch, 1st Brahmans, to Jubbulpore.
Capt. Wilson, 152nd Regt., to Ahmedabad.
Maj. Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. TAFT'S SUCCESS.

Effect on the Stock Market.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Telegrams from New York state that business circles are rejoicing over Mr. Taft's victory, and that rises in stocks have been general.

The Socialists are disappointed at their candidate, Mr Debs, securing only half a million votes, instead of the million which was expected.

Mr. Hearst's candidate, Mr. Hisgen, made a pitiful show.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Warlike Preparations.

OMINOUS SIGNS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Great excitement and alarm prevail in Belgrade, owing to Austria concentrating a force at Kovno, within thirty miles of Belgrade, constructing entrenchments along the frontier, seizing an island in the Danube, and placing six guns there.

The Treasury and Banks are removing their bullion to the interior. Warlike stores are hastily being imported via Salonika, where ten batteries of quick-firing guns and quantities of ammunition have arrived from France. Other consignments are *en route*.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Oriental Railway which is an Austrian concern refuses to transmit arms for Servia landed at Salonika.

Servia has appealed to Turkey.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Chancellorship Crisis Over.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The German Reichstag met to-day.

Prince von Bulow and the Ministers were absent, and interpellations regarding the Kaiser interview were adjourned to enable the party leaders to confer on the subject.

The Chancellorship crisis is apparently over, the leaders of the *bloc* parties not desiring any change owing to considerations affecting internal politics.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Franco-German Deadlock.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

A deadlock has been reached in the negotiations between France and Germany regarding the recent incident at Casablanca, arising from the arrest of deserters from the Foreign Legion.

France refuses to make the apology on which Germany insists prior to considering the question of arbitration.

The French Press is excited and ascribes Germany's revival of the demand for an apology to a desire to divert German attention from the Kaiser interview.

LATER.

The French newspapers are adapting a firm dignified tone.

It is stated authoritatively that decision of Quai d' Orsay is absolute not to yield to Germany's demands.

The "Aurore" declares Germany is seeking a fresh quarrel, and we are obliged to resist, cost what it may.

The "Echo de Paris" says that the whole country is behind the Government.

Markets are falling.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Another Mass Meeting.

CONTINUING PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

A meeting of three thousand Indians was held at Johannesburg yesterday, at which Mr. Hosken, Member of the Legislative Council, and other British sympathisers, were present.

Resolutions were passed determining to continue passive resistance until the Registration Act was repealed and demanding free entrance for six educated Indians yearly.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Continued Struggle Advocated

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Cardroom Workers' Executive will urge the men to vote for the continuation of the struggle. This announcement has weakened hopes of a settlement.

THE LATE SIR E. LAW.

Grecian Sympathy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Greek Government has expressed its hearty condolence with Lady Law in her bereavement.

SEA POST OFFICE.

Its Abolition Denied.

OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

The Director-General of Post Offices sends us the following communication regarding the rumoured abolition of the Aden-Bombay Sea Post Office :—

The statement which appears in the "Pioneer" of to-day's date that the Aden Bombay Sea Post Office has been abolished and that certain irregularities in the delivery of this is quite incorrect. The Sea Post Office has not been abolished nor any change whatsoever made in its constitution.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Sensational Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

There was some sensation in the hearing of the Midnapore Bomb Case yesterday.

A young Bengali, Rakhal Chunder Laha, who described himself as an informer to the Moulvi Saheb, replying to the questions in the examination-in-chief, put by Mr. Sinha, Advocate-General, who appeared for the Crown, Mr. Baxter having retired, said that he knew nothing about bomb matters, and he signed statements that were written out by the police, which he was not permitted to read. He did so as he was beaten, threatened to be hung up and generally intimidated.

Mr. Sinha then asked permission to cross-examine this witness, as he had turned hostile. When cross-examined, witness said that Mr. Weston, the District Magistrate, had promised to make his post of informer permanent and that, if witness assisted in getting the Raja of Narajole convicted, he would give him the Raja's palace (laughter), send him to England and make him a barrister. Then witness denied that he knew anything about the conspiracy, all that he had stated having been done under tuition, fear and the assistance of the police.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

To be Handed to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

At the monthly meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, a sub-committee was appointed to consider what, if any, further action should be taken with regard to the proposal to hand over to Government the old Town Hall, for such sum as will enable the Corporation to erect a new Town Hall on their own land, with directions to the Committee to report within two months.

THE "YUGANTAR."

Published in Chandernagore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The "Yugantar," the "Englishman" learns, has made its appearance in Chandernagore, and besides being freely distributed, was posted up in many places on the Strand.

It was most blood-thirsty in its appeal to the people of India in general, calling upon them to use their revolvers freely and if these were insufficient, bombs could do the needful.

No subscriptions were wanted, if only every reader would bring in the head of a European.

Copies are being sent to Pondicherry for the Government to take whatever action it thinks fit.

"BANDE MATARAM."

Notice of Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The "Bande Mataram" has given notice of appeal against the Magistrate's order.

The Police sealed the press yesterday and made an inventory of the things in possession.

KUSHTIA SHOOTING CASE.

Mandal at Alipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Babu Bepin Behari Mandal, who was arrested in Bombay, in connection with the Kushtia shooting case, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, yesterday, and sent to the Alipore Magistrate.

FIRE IN AN OIL MILL.

Loss Rs. 1,40,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

An oil mill in Narealdangah, Calcutta, was burnt down yesterday morning, resulting in a loss of Rs. 1,40,000.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Tenders Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Tenders for a loan of 20 lakhs advertised for were opened by the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta on the 4th instant.

The tenders aggregated Rs. 31,36,700. Of these, tenders at Rs. 95 and above, aggregating Rs. 11,24,700, were accepted.

The average rate of tenders accepted was Rs. 96-3-5 and the highest rate was Rs. 97-8.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

New Premises Opened.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, in opening the new premises of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, last night, said, in the course of his speech :—

"I do not claim that the result of our education has always been entirely satisfactory; but I do claim, that successive British administrations have striven earnestly and persistently in their endeavour to promote what East and West, British and Indians, agree to call good, integrity, truthfulness, courage, self-control, self-reliance, a capacity for discipline and a capacity for action. I claim that, and, criticise our system of education as you will, I think you must yet allow that the demand for it has been great and grows more and more every day."

After referring to the fact that this education was secular, he thanked God for the allies the Government had in the fight against human ignorance and sin, and he went on :—

"It is marvellous, when you come to think of it, what blessings have been vouchsafed to the Christian churches in India during the last century, what work they have accomplished and what work has been accomplished by the Society whose latest achievement, in the name of Christ, is the building which it has been my privilege to open to-day. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it is in my capacity as Governor that I welcome this Society in the work that we all have in hand in this country."

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

New Branch at Rajkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 5.

On Monday last His Highness the Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj, of Rajkot, performed the ceremony of opening a branch of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., the necessity for which has long been recognised, the trade and commerce of Rajkot having much developed of late years.

Mr. Becharlal Virchand, the local agent of the Bank, in asking the Thakore Saheb to perform the ceremony, dwelt on the stability of the Bank, which is a purely Indian concern, with Indian capital, Indian management and an Indian directorate. The Bank has a subscribed capital of a crore and a half of rupees, and its directorate includes men like Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey and Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, and it has, as the managing director, a sound financier of the type of Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, whose name is too well known in banking and commercial circles. Within the year and a half of its existence the Bank has been successful in opening branches at many important trade centres, including London, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lucknow, Nagpur, important towns in the Bombay Presidency and Bhavnagar.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, in declaring open the Branch, remarked, that he hoped that the Branch would prove very useful in giving facilities in money matters, not only to the inhabitants of Rajkot, but to other towns in Kathiawar as well. His Highness promised to give a fair impetus and concluded by wishing the new undertaking every success.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Madras Representative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. James Andrew, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, who is shortly returning from leave, will be appointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council as Additional Member for Madras.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held in Calcutta, on the 11th proximo, when Committees will be appointed and other preliminaries for the winter season arranged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Half Allotment Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Of the twenty lakhs of Council Bills offered for sale by the Secretary of State in London yesterday, ten lakhs only found purchasers at 15 29/32, besides three lakhs sold on the 3rd at a similar rate.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

Darling—Burgess.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The wedding of Miss Burgess of Auckland School, Simla, to Mr. Darling, Assistant Commissioner, was solemnised here yesterday.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

India had 2,140 plague deaths last week, Bombay Presidency reporting 1,143, the Punjab 296, Central Provinces and Berar 256, Mysore State 186, Madras Presidency 41, Bengal 52, United Provinces 9, Burma 27, Hyderabad State 32, Central India 73, and Rajputana 25.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

Rangpore Prisoners.

AN EDITOR RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

A Rangpore correspondent wiring, under date November 3rd, says that 19 prisoners of the local jail, including Babu Joy Chandra Sarkar, the editor of the Rangpore "Bartabaha," who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment last December for sedition, were released yesterday afternoon.

HARDOI.

Proclamation celebrations were held on a large scale at Hardoi where Mr. Turner, the Deputy Commissioner, held a Durbar and delivered a stirring speech. There were sports, fireworks and illuminations.

Celebrations were also held at Orai and Daryabad.

CHARU CHUNDER ROY.

Re-Arrested for Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The case against Charu Chunder Roy, Professor, Dupleix College, Chandernagore, having been withdrawn and the High Court having quashed his commitment to the Alipore Sessions, he was re-arrested immediately on release on a fresh charge of murder and abetment of murder.

TRANSPORT "REWA."

Arrival at Keamari.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 5.

The hired Transport "Rewa" put in at Keamari at 9-30 this morning after an uneventful but pleasant voyage, having left Southampton at 4-30 p.m. of the 16th ultimo, with 1,374 officers and men, 101 ladies, 88 children and five servants on board—total 1,568 souls. This figure included drafts for various units, and officers and men returning from furlough. The transport called at Port Said for coal, and was delayed eight hours in the Canal on account of a block in the shipping, her last port on the way out being Suez. The date of her return voyage has not yet been definitely fixed.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Amateurs Galore.

BOMBAY has always been particularly fortunate with would-be Thespians; and the large number of ladies and gentlemen, who collaborated in last night's entertainment at the Empire Theatre in aid of the Khandala Home, admirably maintained the traditions of amateur theatricals in Bombay. There was a veritable galaxy of talent—and what with a little high comedy, low farce, pierrots, toreadors, tender love ditties, Scottish "humour," rollicking dances and the Royal Scots band the programme had to be cut into three portions, with intervals of a quarter of an hour after each part; so we hope the bar added a handsome quota of the night's takings to the Khandala fund. After an overture from the "Girls of Gottenberg," A play in one act was gone through. The story is simple. Lady Mabel Wendover is to be married to Lord Pontefract and on the eve of the wedding she in desperation leaves the dance to go to the Chambers of Richard Carlton, the man she really loves. Lord Pontefract follows her and finds her in the bed-room of her lover's flat. Lord Pontefract generously forgives her and before leaving the flat, shakes hands with Carlton.

It was a pretty idea, but the playing was not of the best. It gave a fine opportunity to Mr. Leslie Blunt, however. He played Horatio Parr, a "washing" bounder whose father "has been Mayor of our town twice," who prys into his absent friends' cards and portraits, "pumps" his friend's servant, sponges on his friend's whisky and cigars, and is altogether a rotter. Mr. Blunt received much well-deserved applause on the fall of the curtain. Mr. A. T. Cooper as the lover was a little constrained, but when in a later piece this passed off, he showed a natural bent for the drama. Commander Vines made a much better valet than many actors we have seen; and the serious snubs he offered to the bounder were done with dignity, and without exaggeration. Mrs. Keene as Lady Mabel Wendover was stately but passionless and the piece should have been full of passion. Mr. Jukes as Lord Pontefract was correct and his opening sentence "Dont twifle with me" sufficiently dude-ish. To-night's performance of the piece should see a little more ginger in it. Part two of the programme was a series of variety turns, amongst the best of which was Mr. Branson's card tricks, which, for an amateur, were the best we have seen. They were greatly appreciated by the house. Mr. Cassels, in a gloriously Scottish rig-out of kilt and tartan and sandy locks, sang "The Wedding of Sandy McNab" and was loudly encored. But the prettiest thing of the evening was the Castanet dance by two ladies and two pierrots, all masked, and extremely well done it was. Mr. Croft as a venerable sporting squire was very very funny. Part III. was a dramatic sketch, representing an episode during the progress of a fancy dress Ball at a private lunatic asylum. Two guests of the Doctor find themselves on what they think is the "padded-room," and, supposing each is a little "touched" some very funny dialogue ensues, Mr. Cooper in the part of "Jack Sheppard" and Mrs. Paterson-Brown as Marie Antoinette, both played admirably, and thoroughly deserved the plaudits they received.

The entertainment will be repeated to-night.

ALTHOUGH the results of the speed trials of the cruiser Inflexible on the Clyde are being strictly kept from the public, a Glasgow Correspondent learns from a reliable source that she made the extraordinary speed of 27 1-4 knots, and but for the fog would have done even better. The Inflexible has, therefore, beaten the Fairfield-built cruiser Indomitable by fully a quarter of a knot and the new Cunarders by one and a half knots. The Inflexible was built by Messrs. Brown (Limited), Clydebank, and has beaten all mercantile ships and British cruisers. She leaves the Clyde on Sunday to be commissioned.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I.C.S. relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th October.

Captain E. G. S. Trotter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of Section 260 of the Code of C.P.C., and abetments of, and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Captain G. N. L. Labertouch, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of Section 260 of the Code C.P.C., and abetments of, and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, passed on the 12th October, and examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Principal Central Police Training School, Bhamburda, passed on the 12th October, an examination in Persian according to the Lower Standard.

Captain A. C. Pratt, Royal Scots, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain E. F. Annand proceeding on leave, and to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, and is invested under Section 37 of the same Code with additional powers.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, B.A., I.C.S., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.

Messrs. J. Nissim, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., and A. Master, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 12th October.

Messrs. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., and J. A. Pope, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher Standard on 13th October.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months in lieu of six months' extension.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. C. E. McDonald, Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is allowed, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for one month.

With effect from the 16th March, 1907, Mr. C. A. Beys, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 21st April, 1907, Mr. A. D. Brown, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 14th July, 1907, Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 8th August, 1907, Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 13th September, 1907, Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGeegor, I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant.

With effect from the 13th January, 1908, Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant vice Mr. G Monteath, B.A., (Cantab.), I.C.S., reverted as Second Assistant.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, substantive pro tem. Second Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days with effect from the 27th October.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—Lieutenant Arthur John Valentine Palmer, V.D., to be Captain, vice Moore, resigned, dated 2nd June.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, M.D., I.M.S., has been allowed extension of furlough on private affairs for six months.

Captain J. Macpherson, D.S.O., 124th Baluchistan Infantry, to be Adjutant, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles, vice Major J. J. P. Quinn, with effect from the 18th October.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political, Judical and Special Departments, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 15th January, 1909, or subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period, as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. W. Whitaker to do duty as a temporary Inspector of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, M.A., B.Sc., is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals District, vice Mr. Hansoti, or until further orders.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlane, I.C.E., is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd November or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor, leaving Mahableshwar on Tuesday forenoon, arrived in Bombay last evening with the object of meeting H.E. Lady Clarke, who is expected to come by the mail steamer "Macedonia" early this morning. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain T. C. Lucas, Aide-de-Camp. The train steamed into Victoria Terminus a quarter of an hour late, that is at 7-20 p.m. when His Excellency alighted at the station. The arrival was private, but a few officials and others were present, among whom were Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Syed Sumseodin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Syed Muinoodin, Deputy Educational Inspector. Sir George Clarke shook hands with those present and proceeded in a carriage and pair to the Secretariat, where he stayed overnight. His Excellency and Lady Clarke leave Bombay by a special train at 9-15 a.m., on their way to Mahableshwar. The departure is private.

MEHTER OF CHITRAL.

Arrival at Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The Mehter of Chitral is paying a short visit to Peshawar, where Lord Kitchener has also arrived.

REVOLUTION AT LHASSA.

News Unconfirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 29.

No confirmation of any kind has reached the Government of India of the report which has found currency in China of a revolution in Lhassa. So far as is known, affairs in Tibet remain in their ordinary state.

THE P. AND O. "SALSETTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must be amusing to second saloon passengers, who made the outward voyage on the "Salsette" to read the glorious reports in the newspapers, and specially so to peruse certain paragraphs in the Agent's speech at the inaugural dinner. The comparison of the "Hindustan" that sailed in 1851 and the "Salsette" helps one to compare the present accommodation with that of a quarter of a century ago. In this respect the deck room second saloon "Salsette" compares very favourably with the second saloon deck in the old "Nepaul," the difference being that the passengers on the "Nepaul" had difficulty in finding sitting room on account of ship's gear in the shape of sheep, duck, and chicken pens. In the "Salsette" the ship's gear takes up what little deck space is allowed for second saloon passengers What is the deck space on the "Salsette"? There is a dark hot carpeted space in the main deck between the cabins quite unusable as a deck, where fresh air is everything; on the "Salsette" this place appears to be used as a nursery and dining saloon for ayahs. Another alleyway, termed a deck, is to be found outside the butcher's shop, smelly and nasty. The spar deck, the principal one, would be fairly comfortable if it was not for ship's gear, i.e., two huge cranes and two large winches. This deck is pleased to be called the second saloon deck on the Company's plan of the vessel. Then there is the flying deck. This would make a fine promenade if it were not taken up by three large skylights, i.e., companion way, smoke-room, and music-room skylights. The cabins of the second saloon strike one on first appearance, as being extremely comfortable Try one of several amidships. The engine-room adjoins them and makes the heat unbearable. This would not be so noticeable if the ports could be kept open. This advantage, however, is rendered impossible by the fact that the ship's designers have placed the exhaust discharge so that it is impossible for port-holes to be kept open. One is led to believe that electric fans are in all cabins free of charge. This is not so. I had one in my cabin and was debited a guinea for it.

There are four gentlemen's bath-rooms (second saloon) on the "Salsette," and we, aft passengers, calculated that for every man to have a bath, baths would commence at 4-15 a.m. and terminate after the breakfast bell rang. This is allowing P. & O. regulation baths of ten minutes each, and five minutes for the "coolie" to clean the bath and bring fresh water; further, should the last bather occupy a bunk 151 to 170 he would have to parade through the saloon, full of passengers at breakfast, to get to his cabin. This in a sleeping suit, or dressing gown, is anything but pleasant, or "calculated to give general satisfaction to all passengers on board"; as stated in the Superintendent's report.

The second saloon bar is a sort of "dug out" between cabins, and backs on to the engine-room. For anyone who likes his whisky hot, the bar is admirably placed. It is, I believe, a fact that wines, beers, etc., should be kept in a cool place, so it certainly behoves the Company to remove this bar, also the table that takes up a portion of the narrow passage, and in fact completely blocks the way to one's cabin, just before meals, when a line of Stewards are standing round waiting for passengers, whisky bottles, etc. The saloon, smoke-room, and music-saloon are indeed a great improvement on other ships. There may be an advantage in quick transit, and we passengers on the "Salsette" can say we have done the time between Marseilles and Bombay beating all records. Most of us would have preferred to travel with less speed, rather than be shaken up by the terrific vibration which is anything but conducive to comfort.—Yours, &c.

SECOND SALOON PASSENGER.

TIMING ON THE B. B & C. I. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now freely given out that the through passenger train service on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is to be revised from the 1st proximo. Vernacular newspapers have before now published the proposed revised timings, from which it appears that the alteration will result in serious inconvenience to passengers, rather than give them increased facilities.

The No. 9 local passenger will start from Bulsar at 8-50 in the morning, instead of 8-55 as at present. Could not this train start an hour earlier from Bulsar and reach Ahmedabad at 5-40 p.m., instead of at 6-40, its present timing, thereby making a difference of two hours between its arrival and the No. 3 fast passenger's arrival at Ahmedabad?

The No. 3 fast passenger is timed to run as at present, but the No. 25 mixed, which now starts from Bulsar at 3-25 p.m., will start from the next month as a local passenger from Bombay at 6-30 a.m., reaching Surat at 3 p.m., while the No. 3 fast passenger will reach Surat at 1-47 p.m. This alteration in the present service will be seriously felt by the travelling public from Bulsar to Surat, as after 3 p.m. there will no other train reaching Surat, except the No. 11 passenger which reaches there at 10-25 p.m. So, for full seven hours and a half in the day time there will no train service between Bulsar, Navsari, Billimora and Surat. Surely, this is "falling from the frying pan into the fire." The Railway authorities tell us that they are trying to give us a better service than the present, whereas, in fact they will by this proposed alteration, place the public travelling between Bulsar and Surat to greater inconvenience than heretofore. Cannot the authorities start the No. 25 local passenger at 9 a.m. from Bombay reaching Bulsar at 3-30 p.m. and Surat at 5-30 p.m.? This will be a convenient train for passengers between Bombay and Surat, and they will be saved from the inconvenience which I have depicted above. If this is not practicable, the No. 13 passenger should start at 12 in the noon from Bombay instead of at 1 p.m., as at present, thus reaching Surat an hour earlier than now, say at 8-50 p.m. This train can go as a mixed train from Surat, reaching Ahmedabad at 5-35 in the morning, its present timing.

In regard to the trains in the up direction the No. 6 passenger should be timed to reach Bombay an hour earlier than at present. It will be interesting to inquire how many passengers going to Bombay from Gujarat side utilise this train daily. The No. 12 passenger which starts from Surat at 7-45 in the morning, should start thence an hour earlier and reach Bombay at 2-45 p.m., with accelerated speed, thus giving passengers half a day in Bombay to transact business there. To start from Surat in the morning and reach Bombay in the evening in the old-fashioned style is very annoying in these days of fast travelling.—Yours, &c.,

MEGUSI.

Billimora, November 4.

MR. P. D. BERRINGTON, Director-General of Telegraphs, will leave Simla on the 10th instant and arrive at Calcutta on the 15th instant, visiting Delhi and Agra "en route."

MISS E. M. Shave has been killed while cycling at Hove. She collided with one of a group of men, fell heavily, and died within an hour of the accident.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE HILL OFFICE BUILDING AT MORVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, NOVEMBER, 3

A Grand Durbar was held at Morvi at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 30th October, by H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., when Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, performed the opening ceremony of the new office building, named after him with the kind permission of Government, and constructed at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees after a splendid style for the accomodation of all the State offices. Mr. Rendall, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Mr. Owen-Tudor, Administrator, Palitana State, Captain Hancock, Political Agent, Halar, Captain Coghill, Political Agent, Jhalawar, Dr. Hooter, Agency Surgeon, Mr. Monteath, I.C.S., Personal Assistant, Captain Adams, Commandant of the Imperial Lancers, Kathiawar, and Mr. Luck, Police Superintendent, and a few ladies arrived in Morvi the previous evening by a special train and were all present at the Durbar that was held in a splendid and spacious shamiana pitched in front of the new office building. Among the Chiefs present on this auspicious occasion were the minor Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakore Saheb of Chuda and the Thakore Saheb of Sayla with his eldest Kumar Madarsinhji. Many gentlemen, specially invited for the occasion, came in from Rajkote and other places. All the officers of the Morvi State and the leading Bhayaks, Shethias and Sowkars were also present, thus forming a representative and influential gathering rarely to be seen in Kathiawar cities.

The proceedings were commenced by H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Waghji, who delivered an able speech, wherein, after thanking Mr. Hill and the other guests, he dwelt upon the advantages of having all the State offices in one building, and admonishing the State servants to discharge their duties with honesty and industry. His Highness also announced the fact of the new Pension Rules to be introduced in the State as an encouragement to the servants. The speech is given below "in extenso":—

Mr. Hill, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must thank you all sincerely for taking trouble to come down here to take part in this opening ceremony to-day. My special thanks are due to you, Mr. Hill, for consenting to perform the functions which I am asking you as the Agent to the Governor, to discharge this morning. I also offer my hearty acknowledgments to Government for the favour they have done me in according sanction to allow me to associate your name with this building. I welcome you, Mr. Hill, here to-day in a dual position. I welcome you to my capital for the first time in your official capacity as the representative of the Paramount Power in this Province. Also I claim you to be one of my old and esteemed friends. Mr. Hill, I met you first in the year 1890, and our acquaintance ripened into friendship, which has grown closer and closer. I have always held you in respect and admiration for your noble qualities of head and heart. As Agent to the Governor, within a very few months of your taking charge of this Agency, you have won the hearts of one and all, and inspired confidence by your wonderful tact as a statesman and by your courtesy as a thorough gentleman. You have earned our esteem not only by spreading an atmosphere of sympathy, but also by zealously safeguarding the best interests of the Native States of the Province, as also by the breadth and liberality of your views. It is a great pleasure to one to receive to-day in his own capital his friend, holding such an exalted office and high position, but you know such dual relation sometimes becomes awkward in matters of friendship. You being one of my sincere and worthy friends, it was my long-cherished desire to perpetuate your name in my capital, and I thought I could not do it in a better manner than by calling this building after your name, as its object is in harmony with your nature. And I hope this tie of our mutual friendship will grow stronger and stronger to the end of our life. I found by experience that the location of the various offices of the State close together under one roof would facilitate the work of administration. It would secure far greater efficiency of service and save much time, and matters would be settled much better and with greater despatch by personal interchange of views and mutual discussion rather than by deal of needless correspondence. Also the officers can be easily summoned and can themselves see each other whenever it becomes necessary to do so on questions of varying importance or when any consultation is required. With these objects in view this building was planned and constructed under my suggestions by my Engineer, Mr. Gokaldas Rajpal, to whom all credit is due for working out engineering details. It has cost Rs. 2,25,000, and will accommodate the offices of the State. This building is equipped with every kind of modern appliances and furniture one can think of for easy communication and prompt despatch of work. Due care is also bestowed on supplying all sorts of convenience and comforts for the officers, not even forgetting to provide a miniature dispensary for them when they suffer from little headache. I don't mind what people say, I mind my duty to my State and my people, and loyalty to my Sovereign. Ultimately, I should be content to be judged by the Infallible Ruler of the Universe, to whom and whom alone we are all responsible. I must say that I make my servants work and drive them to do their duty properly. They may feel this hard. This is one of the characters attributed to me amongst several others But I leave it to my God to be my judge. To serve me may be a hard task, because my way of working is to a certain extent different from those of many other States in Kathiawar; and when they compare themselves with the servants of other States they perhaps feel the difference. They ought not to feel this because I don't take more work from them than what I actually do myself. They feel the pressure of work, I think, because there is a great lack of discipline. Proper discipline is a secret of success in everything and this is what our people, I am sorry to say, have not learnt yet. I may be a hard master, but those who serve me well, honestly and faithfully, I always keep at my heart and to convince you that what I say is not merely a say, but is a fact, I give a brief outline of the new rules of pension I contemplate to introduce in the State service. I don't wish to take any more of your valuable time and tax your patience, but it is quite enough to say in a few words that it is not for me to say what I have done for my State and my subjects, as my works will speak for themselves. I only feel sorry that I have not been able to discharge enough of my duty towards my people who are residing in my isolated district of Adhoi, only for want of modern means of communication. Little remains for me now to say—but to request you, Mr. Hill, to kindly open this building.

After His Highness had finished his speech the Huzoor Secretary, Rao Bahadoor Dullabhji D. Ved, read out its Gujarati translation and Mr. Gokuldas Rajpal Mehta, the State Engineer, an able and experienced Architect, the substance of the Pension Rules.

Mr. Hill then rose to deliver his speech. He very highly eulogized the administration of His High-

ness the Thakore Saheb in befitting terms. Its text runs as under :—

Your Highness, Chiefs, ladies and gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank your Highness for the honour which I feel you have done me in not only giving me the pleasure of declaring this magnificent building open, but in calling it after my name. The feeling of gratification is far deeper than the mere satisfaction which would be experienced if I felt that you had invited me here in my official capacity; but I know that both the invitation and christening are attributable to the fact that we have for many years, in our private capacity, been close friends. Ladies and gentleman, as His Highness has said, I have known him for precisely (almost to the day) eighteen years, but I am thankful to say that out of those eighteen years our relations have, for quite seventeen of them, been private and unofficial; and though, as His Highness says, such dual relations are sometimes awkward, if the friendship is real it will not allow itself to interfere with official obligations. I cannot say with Silas Wegg that "officially we decline and we fall out, but, as friends, drop into poetry"—but officially we often disagree, though we do not fall out; and, though we are neither of us poetical, we have enough sense to know that it is quite unnecessary to let differences of official opinion interfere with close personal friendship and esteem.

If I may, without being hypocritical, comment questioningly upon the appropriateness of some of the features of to-day's proceedings which seem to bulk unduly, I should like to make two observations. In the first place you have only to look upon this pile of buildings, from outside, or inside, from top to bottom, to realize the hopeless inadequacy of the name of four letters which it is proposed to attach to them. They require a polysyllable name of much resounding dimensions instead of one which even suffers occasionally from having one of its few letters dropped.

The other comment is this: here is a central office, with every up-to-date appliance, telephones connecting every room and almost every clerk with the office table of the distinguished Chief of this State. Fame may not have blown the fact abroad, but I will now take you into my confidence and tell you that I was, last year, a member of a Decentralization Committee at Simla.

"Our business was to demonstrate that central control was useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished, and that the man on the spot was the only individual who knew anything about anything. Well, I ask you, am I, with that black mark upon my record, a fit and proper person to open and bless an institution which is a monument to this most efficient centralization? On paper certainly I am not. But I believe, none the less, that I can reconcile my efforts of last year with my place here to-day.

The idea of the Decentralization movement was that both the Supreme and Provincial Governments should be moved to delegate a great deal of authority to Commissioners and so forth; because, in a country like India, the secretariat tendency to uniformity might result in a gradual assimilation of methods in all provinces and in varying parts of the same province, regardless of needs and traditions. There is perhaps another reason in favour of decentralizing, namely, that throughout India the only form of government which has ever been understood, as yet, is a benevolent personal rule, and such rule was typified by a local officer with real, not imaginary powers.

Obviously such a change pre-supposed personal fitness of the highest kind in the local officer; and the ideal seemed to be to have, within a homogeneous local area, a real and carefully selected authority exercising power in close contact and consultation with local advisers.

Well, you have that here in its highest expression. If I call His Highness an autocrat, he will know that I do so in a complimentary sense. He is not only acquainted with the ins and outs of every village in his State, but, I almost believe, with the name, antecedents and moral character of every Morvi subject. And though an autocrat, he does not disdain advice. His Highness has appointed a committee of patels as a sort of Advisory Council in matters connected with assessments, revenue collections and village administration generally, and, although that committee is only advisory, it is enabled to bring all grievances at first hand to the Chief's notice and to represent matters man to man.

So far from there being any inconsistency in my blessing centralization in Morvi as typified in this building, I believe that the administration of the Morvi State is an ideal example of what the administration of a Division in the Bombay Presidency or elsewhere in India might be made, and I therefore claim that centralization as in evidence here is one of the strongest arguments I have yet seen in favour of devolution of authority by the Government to its officers in India. I am proud to have my name connected with a building which stands for so much in modern progress and efficiency, while at the same time typifying the completeness of the autonomy of a first-class State in Kathiawar. There are several such States in this province the efficiency of whose administrative machinery would challenge comparison with that of any other part of India, and I believe that we Civil officers of Government have a very great deal to learn from those States. The State of Morvi has been in the van of progress, owing to the tireless energy and enterprise of Sir Waghji, and this building—the first completed one of such a comprehensive character in the province—is an emblem of the degree in which efficiency of administration can be combined with a preservation of paternal government and old custom.

Justice often seems hard; and though your Highness says that you are regarded as a hard task master I am certain that you are also a just one. No one in your State works harder than you do yourself and it is my experience that when that is the condition of affairs, the subordinates work willingly and well. The new pension rules seem to indicate that your Highness proposes to recognize and reward faithful service liberally.

It was unnecessary for your Highness to advert—even incidentally—to your loyal devotion to your Sovereign which is well known, but I welcome the recognition your remarks have made of a debt to the British Crown. I know that every Chief in this Province is loyal to his Sovereign; but there are times when expression of that sentiment has a special value, and the present occasion, marking as it does the adaptation, in a Rajput State of methods learnt from British India, is a peculiarly appropriate one for recalling the fact that it is Britain such protection and guarantees which render such progress possible. It only remains for me to complement your Highness upon the skill in design and completeness of equipment which distinguish your new Secretariat and to congratulate Mr. Gokaldas upon his achievement. I have also to thank you most cordially on behalf of all your guests for the hospitality which we have enjoyed at your hands and for the far too complimentary terms in which you have referred to myself. We all wish that your Highness may for very many years continue to control the affairs of your State and find that the work and business connected with the administration may be lightened with the arrangements concerted within these walls.

After the speeches were over Mr. Hill, accompanied by His Highness, the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Lakdhirji, the other Chiefs and ladies and the British Officers present, went to the new office building, when amidst loud cheers he opened the silver lock with a silver key and declared the building formally open.

The ceremony being over, the customary distribution of "pansupari" and flowers terminated the Durbar. A long time was then spent in viewing the several offices located in the building, and Mr. Hill and the other British Officers present took the trouble of putting in cash bags one each in the Treasury, wishing it prosperity and repletion.

MORE GLIMPSES OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, NOVEMBER 3.

THE last glimpse you had of Kolhapur was of its length, breadth, square miles, famous buildings, still more famous inhabitants, intellectual giants, and its nocturnal birds "that make night lively with their melodies." The Elysium in fact of "screwfully jaded hacks" and weary laden souls. This glimpse, I fear, lacks the poetry and fervour of the previous one, telling merely of the things social and moments happy in our Utopia.

Coming events were casting their shadows, or I should say in this case, their sunbeams. Kolhapur was to be the centre of a vast Pan-Presbyterian Congress; our little community was to be increased by tens and twenties; shimmering white tents on the maidan; constant vehicular traffic; a stern attitude on the part of the "gowlee" and other petty tradesmen on the subject of supplies, impossible to do without, all betokened stir and pulsation of life.

Our energetic Gymkhana Secretary was up and doing "with a heart for any fate." Not a moment was lost in organising happy pastimes for that feverish week. A concert given by the Kolhapur choristers comes first on the list. A happy inspiration, exceeding all anticipation, and far surpassing the nocturnal melodies referred to above. Excellent refreshments, a room all laze with lights and foliage, gracefully built evening gowns, enshrining still graceful figures, and a grand piano, supported more by the best of bands. What more could one wish? Where all attained such perfection it would be invidious to single out any one artiste, suffice it to say that "Meet me by Moonlight," "Stop yer Tickling Jock," "Down by the Sangli River" and "The Heavenly Twins" were rendered as only these unique artistes could render them, adding much to the excellence of the programme; while the recitations of a celebrated Presbyterian Divine fairly brought the house down. So long as America can produce such giants of talent, mettle, and histrionic power, why fret about trivial details like increased navies, "entente cordiales," the arming of Servia, and German utterances? We, in Kolhapur, can survey all with cheerful "sangfroid," delighted and amused by our choristers and elocutionists.

Next on the programme of festivities came two children's parties, when the little ones found themselves in a veritable paradise of cakes, coffee, crackers, magic lanterns, variety shows, fireworks, elephant and camel rides. Memorable afternoons of mirth and laughter, which will long live in the annals of the little folk.

The end of the week saw the Kolhapur Infantry Sports, two afternoons devoted to more gaiety, when the K. I. Band discoursed sweet music, kind hosts and hostesses provided refreshments, and the happy winners were presented with their prizes by H. H. the Maharajah. Nor must one forget to mention the many pleasant little gatherings at the Gymkhana each evening, the deadly tussels at Badminton, the soothing waltzes and riotous lancers danced by moonlight on the Tennis Courts.

"But O! it is not always May." The tents are struck, the Divines have dispersed, the "gowlee" and his brethren are more amenable, our "firm political officers" are on the win, for distant camps; the voice of music is low; the air is hot and dead; and the grasshopper is a burden. Life savours not so much of broken-down cab-hacks, as empty soda-water bottles. But "dum spiro spero" Christmas is coming, and with it another gathering of choice spirits, and more glimpses of Kolhapur.

REJOINCINGS IN DHARWAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, NOVEMBER 4.

The Proclamation Day was celebrated here with great eclat by the leading citizens of Dharwar, headed by Rao Bahadur Rodda. Before the appointed hour—5 p.m.—thousands of inhabitants who had for some time been pouring out of the city were in the Edward Park, which was tastefully decorated. Mr. Hudson, the Collector, Colonel Lyon, Mrs. Fry, Belwadi, Shannon, Dubois, Ludsay, Sathve, Bhadbhade, Mensuikai, and other officers of Government and the Railway and the ladies of the station graced the occasion by their presence. Over a thousand of the poor and destitute people who had been invited to be present had collected in the Park.

Rao Bahadur Rodda made a short speech, in which after explaining the object of the meeting, he cordially acknowledged the scrupulous manner in which the promises held out in the great "Magna Charta" of India had been observed and how the boons expected from the important change of administration which was inaugurated on 1st November, 1858, had been fully and generously granted. After briefly referring to the wonderful progress which India has made in the last fifty years under the guardianship and guidance of the generous British people, he requested the Lady-President, Mrs. Hudson, the wife of our popular Collector, to distribute grain and cloth among the destitute poor who had collected, which she gracefully did, cheerfully assisted by Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Dubois, and other ladies. Three hearty cheers were then vociferously given by the assembled multitude to His Gracious Majesty Emperor Edward the Seventh.

A vote of thanks and hearty cheers to Mrs. Hudson and ladies, led by Rao Bahadur Rodda, concluded the interesting ceremony and the loyal citizens gradually dispersed after enjoying one of the grandest spectacles that Dharwar has witnessed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 5.)

Mr C G Kharkar BA, LLB, Nazir, Court of Small Causes, Poona, passed, on the 12th October an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Khan Bahadur Rustamji Jehangirji Vakil to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Manilal Gandabhai, Acting Awal Karkun of Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third class in that district.

Mr. Bharkarrav Ramchandra Heblikar, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, BA, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Raghavendra Pandurang Bengeri retiring.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha, B.A., to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, in relief of Mr. Jivanlal P. Lakhia retiring.

Mr. Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai, BA, to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, for temporary duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr Asudamal Amarsing to continue to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr Naraindas Motaram or pending further orders.

Vice Mr Raghavendra Pandurang Bengeri retiring Mr Shivram Sadashiv Bhide to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Gunvantrai Galabrai Desai MA, to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Vice Mr Sorab Manekshah Bharucha BA, transferred to the Presidency proper with effect from the 15th November. Mr WaliMuhammad Husan Ali, BA, LL B, to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector Mr Tirithdas Metharam to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Sadhusing Morusing to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr Menghraj Hardasmal, BA, to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Tirithdas Metharam promoted; and to be seconded while on deputation. Mr Mohanlal Manghirsing to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Menghraj Hardasmal, BA, seconded.

Mr C J Ramsoti, LCE, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 2nd November or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr D R Sataravala is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, vice Mr MacFarlaine or until further orders.

Mr Rameshandragowda Ramangowda, residing at Karkalmatti, is appointed, with effect from the 12th November to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Badami Taluka in the Bijapur District vice Mr Basangowda Ayangowda, deceased.

Mr. Ganpat Dadaji Punde, M.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Manibadra Nilkanthrai Chhatrapati B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate of Kaira on the 24th October.

Mr. Vaman Yeshwant Raje, substantive pro tem Mamlatdar of Chikhli, to be Mamlatdar, Fourth Grade, on probation, in the vacancy in the last grade.

Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Diwan to continue substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade vice Mr. Raje.

Mr Framroz S Master, BA, Second Clerk in the office of the Political Agent, Palanpur, passed the Agency Higher Standard Departmental Examination held at Rajkot on the 23rd to 26th September.

Mr Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 23rd October.

Mr Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, B.A., Mamlatdar, Second Grade, at Hangal in the Dharwar District, is appointed to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Bijapur District for the year 1907-08.

Mr R L Sathe, Deputy Accountant, Kolaba (pay Rs 75), is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Fourth Grade, at Kolaba during the absence on privilege leave for one month and a half from 1st December or subsequent date of Mr M B Waigankar, the permanent incumbent.

Messrs J J S Lorimer and S D Smith, B A, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, on the 26th instant.

The following candidate has passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Kharaghoda on the 9th and 10th ultimo.

Mr R H Crisp, Inspector, Northern frontier.

Messrs P Howard and W. L. Lake respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda Range, on the 24th October.

Mr Balkrishna Govind Phatak is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, Sub Judge's Court at Yaval with effect from 1st November during the unexpired portion of privilege leave of the permanent incumbent, Mr Narayan Bapuji, or pending further orders vice Mr Damodar Vithal, transferred.

Mr Ramchandra Hari Bhinde is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar at Devrukh during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Antaji Ramchandra Halbe.

Mr Narayanrao Laxumaya Mankikar, Head Clerk, District Court of Kanara, is appointed to act as Nazir of that Court from 7th November vice Mr J N P Roche granted privilege leave for one month, or until further orders.

Mr E P White delivered over and Mr O C G Hayter received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, on the 23rd October.

Messrs. J. A. Wallinger, District Superintendent, and F. Rodrigues, Deputy Superintendent of Police, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 22nd October.

Mr Acharatlal Harikrishna Bhat, Mahalkari of Jhalod Taluka in the Panch Mahals and a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, is invested with additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898):—

Mr. T J.B. Thatcher delivered over and Mr. C H, Longley received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad on the 29th October.

Mr. V. N. Khopkar, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, is appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Nasik Sub-Division comprising Nasik, Dindori, Chandor and Peint Talukas.

Mr. H.L. Fox, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, is appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Yeola Division comprising Yeola, Sinner, Niphad and Igatpuri Talukas.

Mr. K. D Lele, Acting Head Karkun is a Magistrate of the Third Class, taluka Peint, by virtue of that office, and under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 2833, dated the 28th April 1899, Judicial Department is invested with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The undermentioned employes in the Revenue Department in the West Khandesh District have passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination held on the 14th September. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—Narhar Balwant Tillu, Talati, taluka Shahada. Purnanand Shankar Deobhankar, Clerk, Collector's Vernacular office. Moreshwar Krishna Choubal, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office. Laxuman Khanderao Deshpande, Clerk, Shahada Mamlatdar's office. Dagdoo Ekoba Dhake. Clerk, Taloda Mamlatdar's office. Ganesh Wasudeo Bhandari. Talati, taluka Taloda. Eknath Mahadoo Bhil, Clerk, Taloda Mamlatdar's office. Ahmed Shaik Lal. Clerk, Shahada Mamlatdar's office. Mr Pandurang Hari Kasar, Clerk, Shahada Mamlatdar's office.

Messrs E G Turner, MA, ICS, and V N Khopkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sinnar Sub-Division of the Nasik District on the 22nd October.

Mr V N Khopkar, District Deputy Collector, and Mr H L Fox, I C S, Assistant Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Yeola Sub-Division in the Nasik District on the 29th October.

Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, I. C. S., to be President of the Taluka Local Board of Olpad in the Surat District vice Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai, resigned.

Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai to be President of the Taluka Local Board of Jalalpor in the Surat District, vice Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Nadiad, Matar, Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District vice Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr J E Husbands, I C S to be President of the District Local Board of Kaira vice Mr A L M Wood I C S resigned.

Mr J Ghosal, I C S is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Olpad in the Surat District vice Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai, resigned.

Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Jalalpor in the Surat District vice Mr J Ghosal, I C S resigned.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Nadiad, Matar, and Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District vice Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, resigned.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector Kaira, is appointed to be a nominated members of the District Local Board of Kaira in the Kaira District vice Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, resigned.

Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Kathvate is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Vagra in the Broach District vice Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, resigned.

SPORTING NEWS.

COMING RACING EVENTS.

WHEREAS racing is taking place in the various lesser, up-country centres which seem to be satisfactorily patronised, the main interest in our little world of racing centres on the forthcoming big events, the Army Cup, taking place at Lucknow this month, Viceroy's Cup and Trial Stakes at Calcutta next month. In the case of the latter two it is the high class of horse that will be seen running for big stakes that makes them important, but in the latter it is merely the fact that Army men only are allowed to compete that gives it an air of importance, as the class of Arab seen is usually very far from the best.

First, taking this latter event, we are said to have a very open race to discuss, but I beg to differ! In face of the twenty and fifty to one chances one hears of romping home elsewhere, it is hard to pick out more than half a dozen that have any sort of a chance of even getting situations. Last year the terms allowed of only maidens and as a consequence a nonentity in Wordie Major carried it off and has not been heard of since putting up anything of a performance against even fair ponies. Two years ago there was a better class, and this year we have one of those who then came very near, in Pasha. By very nearly winning on that occasion he proved that he can get the seven furlongs that is just enough to find out any whose staying powers are none too good. The majority of those he will have to meet will have had enough by the time they reach the last furlong, and one of these is the one which is at present a slight favourite in the little ante-post betting that is taking place, Veto. He is confidently 'expected' in certain quarters and promised well in Bombay when he won the last race that was run, but though I know he was not at his best in Poona he will, as mentioned, find the journey a bit long. One who will stay the whole way is Gendarme, who first became prominent in Kirkee this year, but he is not quite class enough and will have to rely on a very fast run race. I mentioned that one could pick out half a dozen, but I only intend to selct four as having the best chance, and the fourth is Nagashi, at present quite an outsider. Some may require a jog to their memory before they can bring to mind the time when he showed up well. It was when he ran second to One Pie, who was favourite and won though the other was going very strong behind and his jockey was hauled over the coals and made to stand down for a time. He was subsequently sold and has, I understand, done sufficiently well in his work in Karachi to warrrant some confidence on the part of his connections. The race should lie between these four and I shall expect Pasha to beat Veto, probably Nagashi third.

As to the Viceroy's Cup, there are rumours of the appearance of 'legs' during the preparations of about half of those expected to turn out. It is an extremely trying race, a long course with a fast pace set throughout and so solid has the winding up work to be that if a horse has any weakness it is bound to make itself felt. There were rumours, and are now, that Fitzgrafton had gone wrong and that Mallard would be the first string of the stable, and on the other hand one hears that he is doing as well as he possibly could in his work. I prefer to believe the latter, and so easily has he won on previous occasions in good time, that I shall expect him to beat all records by winning the Cup for the third consecutive year. Fit and well, he looks a certainty—if there be such a thing. Should he break down I think the race will go to the same stable as they will then rely on Mallard who was no further behind his stable companion last year than he was in front of the rest. Whether it be with Fitz or the other, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar is almost sure to have the favourite in his stable.

There is nothing heard of Steinhager who finished third, and Boabdil, fourth. The latter broke, down, but one hears that since he was shipped to England his leg has improved and that he will race again. He is undoubtedly a classy little horse and but for his unsoundness would have taken beating. One of the biggest disappointments is the report of the break down of Apologue, whom they say will never race again. He was one of Australia's top notchers, and one cannot wonder that when an owner is willing to let a really good one go there is alway a certain amount of suspicion attached to it. On the other hand one hears with pleasure that Realm, who won big races Down Under, on the flat and over the jumps, is well again and if he continues as he is going will face the starter. The usual complaint contracted from the fogs about Xmas time prevented him from starting last year, and he will be watched with some interest now. The stable boast another in Wandin whose win in the Western India Stakes in heavy going suggested his being good for a bit more than that distance, but he may go for the Trials. Currandooley is one of the few with a reputation who has proved so far sound and, after they had put him to work too soon after landing, he has been given a rest and is reported to be moving well. If he strikes form his chances have to be seriously considered. Another of those who may go for the Trials instead is Retort, said to be smart but about whom we know nothing. Mr Galstaun may have a couple of representatives in Misty Morn and Black Wolf but one cannot give either a very big chance, though the latter should turn out well in a year or two. I have especially left out any reference to Stirabout as the Cup is beyond his distance. After last Calcutta he had trouble with his hoof but this is said to be well again and if he has improved at all, being a youngster, or is oven as good as last year, he should again win the Trials. In the longer race last year he was run off his legs by Ballark, and so effectively did this latter do it that if he is sent out for the mile this time he will be very dangerous. On its running since that race, one cannot seriously consider Sacristan II whose falling off is possibly due to being trained for longer distances. Sermon is reported all to pieces and he will have to mend more than most people think it possible if he strikes his old form again, or, in fact, ever races again. Byramjee with the horses belonging to Messrs R.R.S and Kelso will, if present arrangements stand, pay Calcutta his first visit. Metal Maid, Wise Bird, Killua, Uro and his others will be dangerous and worth watching. If Metal Maid starts for the Trials she will make them all gallop. We have yet to learn what will definitely be got ready for this and what for the Cup by the various trainers, but as things stand everything points to the two races being won by the same horses that won them last year.

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WARDER AND PRISONER.

It is really no concern of the reader's why I went to prison, writes a correspondent of a home contemporary, but I have no objection to telling him. I have a book to write, and some part of it has to do with a prison, so I went to find out for myself. It is easy to accomplish such a feat, and it may be done in many ways. One way is persistently to annoy a young policeman, to refuse to desist from annoying him, and to continue to annoy him until out of sheer weariness he "runs you in" for being as he will probably say, drunk and disorderly. Thence your progress is simple and easy and it will be hard if by the evening of the following day you have not succeeded in becoming the guest of the governor of one of His Majesty's prisons.

A healthy man suffers no real hardship, so far as his physical condition is concerned, in being a prisoner. His mental suffering is in proportion to his intelligence and the amount of sensibility which is his. But his bodily requirements are well seen to. The cells are high and roomy, well lit, and spotlessly clean. He may or may not have a mattress to sleep on, in accordance with the nature of his sentence, but one may even find comfort in a plank bed, provided that there be sufficient covering to ensure a requisite degree of warmth. The rug and blanket amply fulfil this requirement. The food is good and well cooked. I was placed on the plainest and most meagre of the three diet scales, and my meals never varied between porridge, gruel, and wholesome brown bread. It became monotonous, and I could have eaten more of it, but the quantity was sufficient to prevent hunger, and the quality wholly excellent of its kind. The eight ounces of bread which came with each meals seemed to have been scrupulously weighed, and the pint of "skilly" was always steaming hot and dealt out in full measure. From reference which the abstract of regulations makes to complaints as to diet it would seem that dissatisfaction does exist, but so far as I was able to judge I saw no cause for it. Prison fare can hardly be expected to be tasty, but in Pentonworth Scrubs at any rate it is wholesome and good, and there is enough of it.

The real hardship of prison life seems to lie in another direction, and it is so great hardship as to deserve the closest and most careful consideration. It lies in the treatment of prisoners by the assistant warders who have charged of them in the galleries where their cells are situated Now, as a class, one would say unhesitatingly that the prison warder is a good man and a humane man. His task is hard and thankless; his work is of a kind that hardly shows results his hours are long, his duties multifarious, and his pay not extravagantly high. He has to deal with much of the scum of the human race, has meet cunning and roguery constantly has many responsibilities, and is subject to a discipline that is more severe and exacting than that which obtains in any other of the public services. It would be strange if a certain tendency to hardness of character did not make itself manifest in his dealings with his charges if impatience had no place in his temperament or if doubt and suspicion were absent from his mind in his regard of prisoners. He is merely a human being—a strong, vigorous man doing strong man's work,—has no pretensions to the refinements of life, and no fervent desire to do more than his duty. If he succeeds in doing that to the satisfaction of his superior officers he is well content, and indeed he has fulfilled some fairly exacting requirements. He is not a scientific student of criminology; he is no John Howard—he is just a decent fellow with a wife and children to maintain, and a life to be lived as decently as may be. That is how he strikes one as a type.

But with the prison warder, as with any other greater or lesser administrator, comes in that strange and variable thing the personal equation. No rules can regulate it no customs check its manifestations. And it is curiously interesting to notice how it displays itself in a prison, where, of all places in the world, life is cut-and-dried, and ruled by printed forms. The contrast between individual treatment of prisoners by respective warders is one of the most striking features. One officer will have the manner and bearing of an instinctive gentleman; another will display the gratuitous tyranny of a cad. One seems to regard his charges as unfortunate men for whom he has room for a certain sympathy as fellow-creatures; another looks upon them as degraded and irreclaimable outcasts, with no claim on his consideration. Sometimes it would seem that the sternness of regard which is nevitably the outlook of all can be tempered with the quality of mercy; at others that vindictive brutality is the sort of thing which a prisoner has a right to expect and no reason to resent.

It so happened that I was placed in charge of an officer whom I would willingly regard as one of the worst types of prison warders, as the exception rather than the rule. From the moment I came into the hands of his man until, in three days' time, I was released from prison, it seemed to me that the warder was purposely seeking to provoke me into some breach of discipline. Coming to the cell from the reception part of the establishment, after having been provided with a quantity of small articles which had been stowed away for convenience of carriage in the pillow-case, I was violently shouted at for my card—a slip of pasteboard with my name and sentence on it, which is displayed in a frame outside every prisoner's door. Not knowing what was required, I began to search for it. Whereon my custodian snatched the pillow-case from my hands, emptied its contents upon the floor of the cell, picked up the ticket and swore at me. Afterwards he never addressed me without personal abuse, cursed me more than once, and was at all times grossly and unnecessarily overbearing in his manner I am a quiet man who dislike losing my temper, and have no special inclination towards the use of physical violence, but I can quite truthfully say that never in my life before did I so long to dash my fist into a man's face as I did with that bad-tempered warder. I wondered often if the man could realise how closely he came to being savagely assaulted. But I knew quite well that I should probably have been pretty severely man-handled by rescuing warders had I done so, and the abstract of regulations had something to say with regard to corporal punishment as a reward for mutiny or assaults upon officers. Wherefore I said nothing. I am under an impression however, that had my term of imprisonment been longer the warder would probably have succeeded in provoking an outburst.

That officer must have been an exception. No prison could be administered except by the use of the most universal cruelty were such men common in the prison service. No warder's life would be safe and no prisoner's back unscarred were they the rule rather than the infrequent exception. Gentlemen and humanitarians could not be found to fill the positions of prison governors if such men were the only means provided them wherewith to carry on their administration. It would be impossible for the present prison system to continue were their existence knowingly tolerated. Imagine a long-sentence prisoner in the hands of an officer of this kind! Picture the daily meed of harsh insult that might provoke him into an outbreak. And then endeavour to contemplate mentally the raw and breeding back of a poor devil at the triangles—the degradation of the man who has been flogged,—and think whether even the suspicion of the existence of such savage tyranny on the part of a warder ought not to ensure his removal from a class of work for which he is most obviously unfitted, and in which it is almost criminal to retain him. It is in the possibility of such things that the greatest of prison evils exists, but it is at least something to be able to believe that the possibility is fortunately not the horrible reality. It is not characteristic of the system of treatment. But it is none the less terribly and dangerously possible.

VINTAGE-TIME IN ITALY.

At the time when people in England are celebrating by church festivals the in-gathering of the harvest of orchard and wheat-field in Italy the Vindamia, or grape-gathering, occupies the mind of the whole people. Private owners of vineyards, if they are neighbours, arrange the date in the last week of September or first week of October, so as to prevent the festivals of the first gathering of the vintage from clashing with each other, and call their friends and acquaintances together to the vineyard party as we in England call our friends to a garden party. If one is staying in the neighbourhood of Florence at this time the whole week may be occupied in going from vintage party to vintage party on the heights above the Arno Vale. Bare-armed men and women in their blue aprons are seen cutting the grape clusters with their short hooked knives, whose shape has not varied since Roman days; children bear the baskets filled with the fruit to wooden tubs, others with wooden clubs called "pigi" press the bunches down so as to allow a larger number of grapes to be packed into the tubs and to enable fermentation to proceed more quickly. These wooden tubs are in turn hoisted into the bullock waggons, and away the white oxen go, down the vineyard path to the vathouse, which is placed somewhere in the centre of the vineyard. Here the tubs full of fruit are carefully weighed, for part belongs to the proprietor and part to the peasant tollers of the vintage ground. Thence, strong-backed and bare of foot, the carriers bear them, these to the owner's vat and those to the peasants' vat, climb the ladders, and tilt them into the vast wooden containers, where fermentation will take place, and at the end of twelve days the grape juice will be drawn off as wine fit for the barrel. If we stayed in the vineyard and visited the vats the next day we should find the vathouse already filled with carbonic acid gas and the fume of fermentation and hear the vats humming like a swarm of bees. If we took a little of the liquor we should find is sweet with a certain sharp pungency such as one tastes in a newly opened bottle of sparkling wine. The whole mass in the vat would be found to have risen several inches, and we should be surprised to see that when with carefully washed feet the peasant climbs into the vat and begins a kind of Bacchic dance he hardly appeared at first to be able with his whole weight to sink through the matted surface. As he warms to his work he sinks deeper, and it is clear that it is no easy task to go through the process of treading down the grapes to the required level. In the more scientifically managed vintages this wine-pressing with the feet is now a thing unknown. The grapes are put through a press, which is turned by hand, before they are put into the vat, and whatever pressing is needed in the vat is done by wooden poles or plungers, whilst a false stop of boards inserted above the mass of grapes prevents them from rising beyond a certain height during the process of fermentation.

It is not a very paying concern this wine-growing in Italy. The bulk of the Tuscan grape harvest is of such a character as to make it difficult to transport unless it has been well matured, and to keep wine for four years in wood when there is such a glut of the liquor in the market is almost impossible. Some enterprising growers in the neighbourhood of Florence—notably Mr. Morgan, of Monte Feano, above Fiesole—have, by importing the Bordeaux grape from France, been enabled to make a kind of Franco-Italian Chianti which will carry to England and will keep; the bulk of the Italian wine is consumed in the country. Side by side with the increase of grape cultivation there has grown up the habit of drinking less wine than in olden time, and the winegrowers are faced with the problem of storing the surplus wine at great expense or selling it at less than the ordinary market value.

Picturesque as is the vintage in Tuscany, if one really wishes to see a vintage in perfect surroundings the traveller should seek the Larian Lake that Pliny loved so well, and, climbing from Tremezzo to the upland vine farms behind the town on the slopes of Monte Crosione any day in the first week of October, enjoy to the full the sight of vine-gathering in what one may truly call a very garden of the Lord. He is a fortunate man who finds his way to Tremezzo. He is away from the world of motors and vast hotels. He finds himself in ancient village with a single tiny street vaulted almost from end to end with the blue waters of Como lapping at the house door and sunny openings through which he can see all the stir and joy of mimic harbour life. The air is perfumed with gardenias, roses, pink anemones, and the orange capers shine upon the garden walls, in contrast with the blue aloes and the grey olives above them. The Virginian crooper mixed with the vine, festoons the trellises, and if he leaves the busy life of the single street he will find steep pebbly ways and zigzag paths lead him through wonderful chestnut groves and fig trees with fruit bursting for ripeness to the olive gardens and vineyard on the upland lawns above. There in the sunny silence all through the day he may hear the comfortable plump of heavy chestnut fruit falling through the woodland, or watch the children coming homeward with their paniers filled the overflowing with their chestnut store; or, if he seek the the vineyards, will see men and women busy at their work, and be delighted by the picturesque groups sitting upon the great golden gourds in quiet lawdlike pleasaunces. He will notice a great difference between the methods of the vintage-gathering of Fiesole and Tremezzo. Here on the upland above Lake Como the ox-waggon with its small tubs has disappeared; men carry the grapes in vast wooden paniers called brentas to the vats. The weight of these is enormous, and the men, for fear of slipping upon the pebbly paths, go either barefoot or in felt slippers. He will notice also that before these paniers are loaded the grapes are all brought to groups of women who sit round a great copper dish called "conca," and every bunch is carefully examined and every faulty grape removed before it goes to the panier and the vat. But the beauty of these Tremezzo vineyards lies in the exuberant richness of the foliage, which at the time of vintage-gathering is generally untouched by frost and unweathered by heat. Another feature are the close-cropped grassy paths or lawns between the vineyard rows, and he who has not seen the gracefulness of the olives in this part of the country which are allowed to grow unpollarded can have little idea of the beauty of their natural growth.

Standing in these upland vineyards with the background of Crocione and Monte Primo as a foil to the dark green of the fig or the bright green of the vine with the golden gourds close beside them on the ground and the blue of the lake-water below striking up through grey olive or glittering chestnut grove the sunny air filled with the scent of the grape and the happy voices of the vintagers ringing in one's ears one may well be pardoned for dreaming that the curse of labour has been lifted and the days of a new Eden have returned.—H. D. R. in the "Manchester Guardian."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 31ST OCTOBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 31st Oct. 1908. By Council Bills	£3,439,1[illegible]
By Gold	£2,40,2[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 1st Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909	£14,820,612

WOMEN POLITICIANS I

BY THE WAY.

THE RAID OF THE LADIES.

The raid on the House of Commons reminds one that it is just seventy years since the "other House" was successfully raided by a band of resolute ladies under the leadership of the Duchess of Queensberry. At nine o'clock in the morning the besieging army was at the door clamouring for admittance, which Sir William Saunderson firmly, but politely, refused. Entreaty was equally futile: and when her Grace of Queensberry angrily swore "by——! they would come in," the janitor swore that they shouldn't. The door was barred and bolted, and for nine hours the Amazons assailed it with feet and fists. Then the ladies changed their tactics; for half an hour, they remained as silent as so many mice until the Lords, concluding that they had gone, ordered the door to be opened. In an instant the ladies poured in an irresistible tide, installed themselves in the gallery, and gave the Lords a dreadful time until the House rose at an hour off midnight.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Vancouver is a long way off. This may account to some extent for the following item of news which appeared in the "Vancouver World" the other day: London, September 21.—Maddened by suffering, over a million and a half of Britain's unemployed have become little better than savages during the last few days, and the authorities of the United Kingdom are at a loss for means with which to cope with the situation, which daily becomes more menacing. Riots occur daily in all the large cities . . . . Services were broken up yesterday in cyclones of disorder at the Cathedrals at Canterbury, Manchester, Norwich, and Glasgow by denunciations of the starving. . . . Admitting that they are unable to cope with the situation, the police at dozens of manufacturing centres have called for military assistance to put down the riots which have already occured. . . . All over the country bodies of soldiers are being stationed at strategic points to be ready for outbreaks. Bismarck once said that nothing like a telegram, and time gives the saying proof.

WALNUTS FROM THE WAYSIDE.

While all other kinds of nuts, especially hazel and Spanish chestnut, have proved a deplorable failure at Home this autumn, there is almost everywhere a fair crop of walnuts. In the coming Golden Age, when our wasted roadside will be utilised, as they are in Germany, whence we get the so-called 'wild' plums, the walnut should prove an ideal tree to plant. The fruit in unpalatable, even to a British schoolboy, when green and inaccessible when ripe. Added to which, the wood has considerable commercial value. The largest walnut-grove in England—at Kempston, near Bedford—was formed purely for the sake of the timber. The then owner of the farm planted 365 trees for the cynical reason that wars would never cease, and walnut-wood would always be wanted for gun-stocks. After a century most of the trees are still standing, and yield a steady revenue.

PRINCE NICHOLAS.

Amid the dynastic conflicts that have so often set the Balkans in a blaze there has never been any wavering in the loyalty of the Montenegrins to their Prince. Perhaps this devotion is not without a religious tinge, derived from the days when the Prince was Vladika, supreme head of the Church as well as of the State; but it is certainly deepened by the character of Prince Nicholas, who, though he rules with a strong hand, moves as intimately among his subjects as any country squire among his tenants. Also, for the Montenegrins are a democratic people, the bond may be strengthened by the fact that Nicholas's consort, the Princess Milena, was a peasant girl who won the Prince's love one day when, a weary traveller, he rested in her father's cottage, and she, as the custom was and is in Montenegro, washed his feet.

"THE IRISH OF THE BALKANS."

It may be mentioned, in view of the new interest aroused in the people of Servia, that the most recent work on that country and its people is "Servia and the Servians" (Pitman and Sons), by M. Chedo Mijatovich, formerly Servian Minister at the Court of St. James. It is only natural that M. Mijatovich should have a very high opinion of his countrymen: he calls them "One of the most gifted and interesting nations in South-Eastern Europe," "The Irish of the Balkans" is another phrase which he applies to them, and as the Serbs are "men of warm heart, vivid imagination, brave soldiers, lovers of poetry, music, song and wit, intelligent and therefore easily accessible to progressive ideas," it would seem to hit them off pretty accurately.

THEIR HISTORY.

The Servians, ethnographically, are first cousins to the Russians, Poles, Czechs (Bohemians), Slovaks, Slovens (in Istria and Carinthia), and the Bulgarians. They are twin brothers with the Croats. At the beginning of the seventh century they were living on the northern slopes of the Carpathians, from which the Croats took their name. With the permission of the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius they came, in 637 A.D., to settle down in the de-populated north-western corner of the Byzantine Empire of that time. Since then they have occupied the territories which are now know as Servia, Old Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and the north-western part of Macedonia. Besides that they form now the majority of the population of Dalmatia, part of the population of Croatia, and occupy certain Hungarian territories.

AN "IDEAL SERVIAN CLERGYMAN."

When the late Mr Francis H. Mackenzie, of Rossshire, was travelling in the country, he expressed to M. Mijatovich a wish to be acquainted with a typical Servian clergyman of modern times. The Archimandrite Nikanor Duchich was invited to meet him. Mr. Mackenzie, who was a man of piety, said to the Archimandrite that he was saddened to see the churches empty and the people praying so rarely. "You ought," he said "to teach your people to pray more." The Archimandrite did not think so. "Our people," he replied, "have been praying to God for more than four centuries to deliver them from the Turks, but God never answered their prayers. What we want nowadays is not prayer but good education good schools, good soldiers, good officers, and good arms." Mr. Mackenzie turned to M. Mijatovich and said, "Is this your ideal Servian clergyman?" and he had to admit that he was.

LONDON FOR BEAUTY: ABERDEEN FOR BRAINS.

Mr. Francis Galton, in his "Memories," just issued, describes a visit to his anthropometric laboratory at South Kensington, and remarks that Mr. Gladstone was amusingly insistent about the size of his head, saying that hatters often told him that he had an "Aberdeenshire head," a fact which you may be sure I do not forget to tell my Scottish constituents. On the other hand, Mr. Galton is very disagreeable to Aberdonians from another point of view. It seems he constructed a beauty map. He had a little instrument by which he could tick off in his pocket the number of girls passed in the street who were "good," "medium," or "bad." "I found," he says, "London to rank highest for beauty, Aberdeen lowest."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW FABRICS.

There is a decided inclination to revert to better quality fabrics which are more expensive, writes our lady correspondent. For a long time now material has been so cheap the cost of the fabric of a frock was always unimportant compared with the cost of its making, but in earlier days the quality of a fabric was considered of first importance. It was not expected that it should cost less than a good sum per yards nor was it expected to be quickly spent and shabby. In the later era fabrics, although nice enough in appearance, have been very cheap. Wool and silk have been "good enough," but now the dress maker will expatiate on the importance of satin or silk, and how costly she finds them. The tailor, too, has much to say about the fine wool of which his cloths are fashioned, their lightness, their fine colour, etc. The tendencies are unmistakably towards a finer taste in the actual quality of the material. We find ourselves now, if we buy the material, giving double the prices that have prevailed for the past—"the past of yesterday." We seem to be going back to the day before yesterday in this matter of material. It is a mercy that our dressmakers are requiring less of it. One dressmaker in a circular recently remarked that she would give her customers the benefit of the fewer yards required and maintain the same prices, although fabric was more costly. She meant to say, of course, that the fewer yards balanced the greater price. The other day I was favoured with a glance at some of the newest ideas in fabric from Paris. I found the usual number of charmeuse and meteore patterns, and, in addition, others that were charming of the fine corded charmeuse that seems like a new version of bengaline, only softer and dimmer. I saw also what called itself a poplin shantung, a sort of corded shantung, a very soft rich fabric. The ottoman silks were, of course, also there, only they are not considered very new now. I was charmed with a new cashmere that had a satin-faced stripe. The stripe was all in the wool, but had a satin face. This was very new and very pleasant. The cashmeres and the cashmere cloths I saw in this same batch of fabrics will be nice, the former for the dressmaker and the latter for the tailor.

NINON VELVET.

I saw some very expensive things in the way of ninon patterned in velvet, squares of velvet occurring on the ninon, this, in cerise, was delightful, and just now is rather favoured by some of the very first Parisian dressmakers. I also saw meteore crepes de chine, patterned with velvet in wreaths and garlands, and I saw these both just in the shade of the meteore, and also coloured characteristically, pink roses, blue ribbons, and so on. It was noticeable how the woollen and the silk fabrics were to be found in precisely the same shades; this, of course, being intentional, so that the tailors and dressmakers will have no trouble in carrying out the all-in-one shade schemes on which Dame Fashion is still so intent. Silk and cloth are to be used in the same scheme in this way—a coat of silk and a skirt of cloth, or "vice versa." Then a longer coat will often have revers of satin or ottoman silk, and the milliners demand satin for the covering of our big hat-shapes in shades that shall precisely match something of the costume—either the principal or the accessory. Both French and English manufacturers co-operate to this end, a great boon for the tailors and dressmakers, who would be very much handicapped if things were not so.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Oct. on 138·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	1,570	40	3,610
Or per mile of Railway	15	11	...	26
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	41,312	23,302	505	65,126
Total for 17 weeks	43,312	24,872	545	68,736
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,478	2,123	35	3,637
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	21	...	36
Total to corresp. date do.	23,579	16,238	772	40,589

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 97
Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2805

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Oct. on 17·28 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	300	.....	900
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	....	52
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6,265	2,905	20	9,190
Total for 17 weeks	6,865	2,205	20	9,190
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	307	638	1	1,146
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	37	....	66
Total to corresponding date do.	7,094	4,448	23	11,475

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 246
Do to date ..... Rs. 2,285

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Oct on 1,772·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,32,000	2,18,000	7,000	3,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	121	4	200
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	25,67,065	26,63,732	1,09,902	53,30,732
Total for 16 weeks	26,99,065	28,80,732	1,10,902	56,90,732
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,52,405	2,45,452	4,269	4,07,126
Per mile of Ry do.	90	138	2	230
Total to corresp date do.	20,14,334	47,54,357	1,15,967	80,84,658

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 53,126
Do to date ..... ,, 23,93,190

VISCOUNT MILNER has sent a farewell letter to the newspapers, thanking the people of Victoria, British Columbia, for the great kindness and hospitality shown to him. He expresses admiration for "the beautiful island of Vancouver," which he calls one of the most favoured spots on earth, adding that life there recalls the best features of the life and character of the old country.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

WYNDHAM THE MAGNIFICENT.

Wyndham the Magnificent, not Bellamy—except as to his clothes. Apart from these, Lord Bellamy is the very reverse of magnificent though it is quite possible that there are many men and women ready to declare, from the experience of a visit to Mr. Roy Hornimans' latest comedy, that Bellamy is presented at odd times during the evening as a magnificent Don Juan, a magnificent scoundrel, a magnificent fool, and a magnificent coward. All of which shows what a magnificent actor Sir Charles Wyndham is that he should be able to make you feel, at times when you are not thinking too hard—(and you should not think too hard in a theatre)—that he has got hold of a magnificent Wyndham part. But the part is only a Wyndham part in parts, so to speak, and the play, "Bellamy the Magnificent," is only a Wyndham play in parts. This "social extravaganza in five acts," as it is labelled by its author, is really a Charles Hawtrey comedy in three acts, and a Charles Warner melodrama in two—which shows again what a magnificent actor Sir Charles Wyndham is!

BEAU BELLAMY.

In the gay Lord Bellamy, there is also a suggestion of the gay Lord Quex—only that Quex was an honourable Juan and played "straight," and Bellamy is a dishonourable Juan and plays crooked. Bellamy is a breezy, amiable, and gaily unprincipled hunter of his friends' wives, and his friends' wives provide the sport with a willingness that is nothing less than repulsive. (Mr. Horniman says that an honest married life is for the middle classes only; which is a little hard on the lower classes, and the aristocracy!) Bellamy, who wears very magnificent, but not very tasteful clothes, has a jolly good time with his Hon. Mrs. Challoner, and his Duchesses and Ladies—I think it is observed by someone in the play that he is "running" a round dozen of them—but he makes the grievous mistake of compromising his valet's wife who is a Bond Street milliner, and then his lordship's trouble begins. His valet gives notice, and hints darkly of the divorce court. The divorce court does not bother him much, because he is an expert at bribing; but the month's notice distresses him exceedingly, his valet being indispensable to him—which is more than odd, seeing that a superior valet like Stephens ought never to have allowed his master to wear a carroty-brown velvet lounge suit—not a mere jacket, mind you, but a suit!

AN UNMAGNIFICENT CONSPIRACY.

How shall poor dear Bellamy the Magnificent retain the services of his treasure of a valet? How shall he induce him or compel him to withdraw that terrifying month's notice? Bellamy the Magnificent is not particular: and this is a pity. He enters into a miserably low conspiracy with an impossible private detective ingeniously named Spottit and the valet soon finds himself quite unable to explain how a case of jewels belonging to his master came to be in his (the valet's) trunk. He sees through the trickery of Bellamy and Spottit, but recognises what a small chance he would have of clearing himself in a police-court and withdraws the month's notice. When Bellamy was only a Don Juan he was an amusing stage character, indeed in the hands of Wyndham the Magnificent he was lovable stage character and lovable not in the Don Juan sense. But this jewel conspiracy turns him suddenly into a cad. Why such a thing would turn Colonel Newcombe into a cad and that takes a bit of doing!

THE VALET'S REVENGE.

If that's Lord Bellamy's game, then his valet can play at it also. But please note that the magnificent master bagen it, The valet's trick is, perhaps, not quite so mean as his master's, because there is the "sporting chance" of its failing. Indeed, in real life, there would be no possibility whatever of its succeeding. Lord Bellamy is to play cards after dinner with a member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Dawlish, who has got into the Bellamy set by paying £500 to a ridiculous, but certainly amusing, young gentleman, the Hon. Reginald Vandeleur. (This must have happened in the long ago, when Stock Exchange gentlemen could afford to throw money away on nothing.) And here is the valet's dodge to bring disgrace upon Bellamy. When he puts his lordship's dress clothes out for him, he places in one of the sleeves of the coat King of Clubs; then he takes the incomplete pack into the drawingroom while his lordship is entertaining his friends at dinner, and puts it in the place of the complete pack, which he deposits in his pocket. Dinner over, the two men, Bellamy and Dawlish, play cards apart from the general company, Dawlish losing £2,000 and his temper with it. Warned by an anonymous note from the valet that Bellamy was in the habit of cheating his friends at cards (which, to do him justice, is not one of his lordship's vices, however easily it might be in view of that jewel conspiracy), Dawlish jumps up from the table and demands an inspection of the cards. They are looked over by Lord Porchester, and the King of Clubs is missing from the pack. "It is up your sleeve!" cries Dawlish. Bellamy is magnificently scornful, but submits to a search, and, lo and behold, the card is found up his sleeve!

THE VERY ARTFUL CARD.

He has put his arm through that sleeve to get into his coat; he has worn that coat at dinner—perhaps strolled about in it for five or ten minutes before the sounding of the dinner-gong; he has worn it in the drawing-room for some time before he sits down to cards! With what are his lordship's coat-sleeves lined? Fly-papers? Moreover, there is the little matter of having a stiff card up your sleeve without feeling the discomfort of it and pulling it out. The "scene" which grows out of this "card trick" has been descried as powerful. So it is. But what is the use of a powerful scene with nothing to hold it up? Could a house be called a "desirable family mansion" whose first bricks were laid on the shifting sand—on the Kelpie's Flow, for instance? It might be a very powerful house, but that would not save it from the fate of Edgar of Ravenswood. And worse remains to be told of this "social extravaganza," which begins so merrily and ends so mournfully. The gay Lord Bellamy becomes the grave Lord Bellamy—and in the Mercutio sense. The magnificent one bidding a melodramatic farewell to his little son, and taking leave at the same time of the resourcefulness which has hitherto lifted him from stickier mire than that which a false charge of dishonesty has placed beneath the soles of his erring feet, goes off to his library and blows out his brains. Before doing so, he asks the valet to inform the company that he died like a gentleman, or was a gentleman to the last, or words to the same effect. What does this mean? Does he die like the dandy Sir John Chester in Barnaby Rudge, who tried to hide the blood-stained linen in his vest and attempted a graceful smile, as he expired from the wound inflicted by the virtuous Haredale's sword? Or does he, just before shooting himself, write an apology to his valet for the jewel-case offence? But why die at all either as a gentleman or as a Bellamy the Magnificent? The whole bother could have been cleared up neatly by the valet's wife who comes upon her husband while he is changing the cards. She has only to explain this suspicious situation to Dawlish, and man and master are level again. As I have already said, Bellamy is not magnificent but Sir Charles Wydham as Lord Bellamy is. This is the reason of the success of the play—at least it is the chief reason, for it would be discourteous not to acknowledge that Mr. Horniman has written some uncommonly bright comedy for his first, second, and third acts, and that his work of characterisation is more than ordinarily clever work. His valet is a creation to be proud of; it is a magnificent one, and magnificently is it acted by Mr. Robert Lorraine. There is magnificent humour in the part of the Hon. Reginald Vandeleur, which is in the safe hands of Mr. A. Vane-Tempest; and everyone else in the play is magnificent. "N.B."—Except Bellamy!

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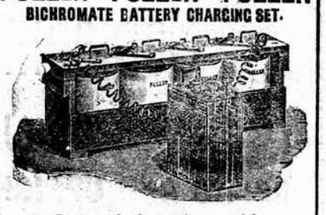
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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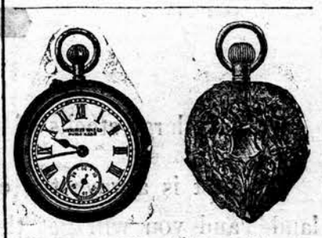

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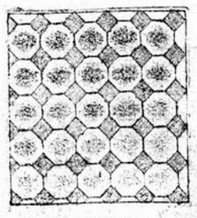

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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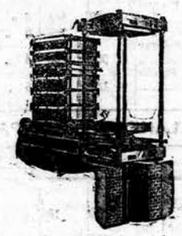

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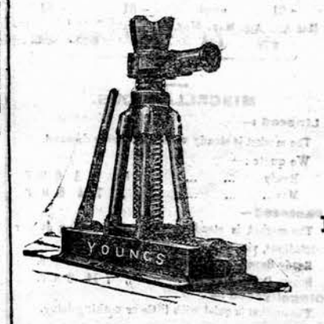

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 4.] [BOMBAY, NOV 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 9/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	95 1-2		1-2
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 15-16		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 15-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	49 5-8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·44 3/4		1/4
do. do. New York.	4·81	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			1-8
3 months' sight.	2 1/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills			1/8
6 months' sight...	2 3/8		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		1-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1-4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10 ½ unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 10,30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 17,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 41,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·10+02 ,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·73	4·72	4·71	4·71	4·70
+01				
		—02		

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	Jy.-Aug.
4·70	4·70	4·70	4·68
	+02		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	103,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	135,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	42,000 ,,
Do to Continent	61,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35—05.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·04—06	Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. March 8·82—07	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16—1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·72—05
Do. do. March 8·72—05
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C.I.F. 37 1-2 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship 53 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore, 48 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/8 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 12s. 10 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 9d. Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...35s. 6d.
" " Mutton Tallow ...35s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Easier

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [5TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Rupees ...	5,051	London	Thomas Cook & Son.
Silver Coins ...	51		
4 Cases Rupees ..	24,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Silver	3,412	Bhavnagar	G. Callianjee & Co
1 Box Sovs	3,000	Suez	G. Radh Kissondass
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,200	Abast	
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,200	Linga	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,500	Bahrein	M. Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	2,500		
1 Bundle Rs.....	2,500	Muscat	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	540	Dwarka	
Rupees	2		
2 Bundles Rupees	2,700	Linga	Sundry Importers

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay have raised their minimum rate for advances by one per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

At opening to-day most Banks quoted 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., and 1. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills. There was no enquiry at these rates and although 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. was available it was not long before the quotations became almost general. There has been a fair supply of bills to-day and Banks have bought moderately for two mails at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. At the close the rate was difficult and some Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 94 3-4 for ready and 94 5-8 for the account. The tendency in the morning was weak and while during the day it was found that both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay had raised their rate to 5 per cent., the quotations for ready and forward delivery fell 1-8 to 94 5-8 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement. Only a comparatively small business is reported. Calcutta Market has also fallen away to 94 3-4 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

	Rs.
Cash	94·10
1st Settlement	94·8

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1s. 16d. down at 22 15-16d. for ready and two months' delivery, and New York was 3-8 lower at 49 5-8. Locally the market has been unsettled. Rates opened with sellers at 60 1-4 ex duty for ready bars and touched as low as 59 5-8 but finally recovered to 59 7-8 ex duty. Forward rates are as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American advices to hand this morning show a small decline which has had little effect here, prices opening unchanged from last evening. The enquiry for New Crop has been small throughout the day, but after the Liverpool opener rates were a little steadier and closed as under.

The demand by shippers for old Crop ready Cotton showed some improvement and ready New Bengals were also enquired for by exporters and Mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	198 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	192-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184 1-2	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	180-81	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	169 1-4	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales
Total Imports	5,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·74	4·72	4·70	4·70
+01	ungd	—01	—01

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·76	4·76	4·70	4·70	4·68

unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 0 B. T.
May...	,,	7 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with business doing at our quotations, viz :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7 14 6 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	45 0 0
Mimbara	,,	45 8 0
White Khandeish	,,	46 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 9 0 B. T.

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26 0 0
Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	23 8 0

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6 14 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm and advancing.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb	Rs.	40 8 0

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 8 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ,, ...	,,	5 15 0 ,,

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	67
Indian Specie Bank	51

Mills :—

David	440
Empress	350
Kohinoor	835
Manockji Petit	3,362 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	122
Bombay Flour Mill	930
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	285
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,112 1-2
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	532 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	831	bales.
Wheat	22,752	cwts.
Linseed	1,744	,,
Rapeseed	2	,,
Gingellyseed	13,731	,,
Poppyseed	327	,,
Groundnuts	55	,,
Castorseed	2,432	,,
Rice	3,673	,,
Myrabolams	62	,,
Cottonseed...	6,833	,,
Mowraseed...	2,173	,,
Gram	971	,,
Jowar	1,157	,,
Maize	nil.	,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 5.

The Freight market shows no signs of improvement and cargo must remain very scarce, until the new crops of rapeseed and cotton begin to come into the market. Prices remain very firm and sellers scarce.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	11½ p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	130
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	26	xd 100
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	6/5
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	17½	615
Bombay United.....	200	200	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,112½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
David	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	310
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	830
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,382½
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
Shri Mahrattha ...	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,385
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	4	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	352 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 415
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	div. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	275
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	133½
Khangaum	400	400	45	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	680
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Vallabh U. P. C., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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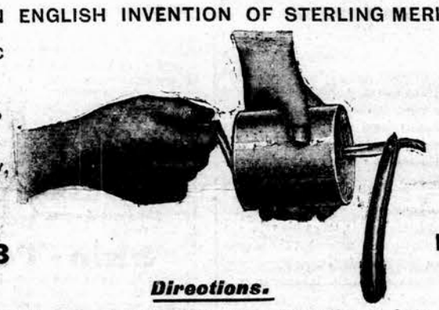

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DUNKIRK VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM, July 10, 1907

"*Dear Sirs:*—I am very busily engaged in preparation for the reopening of our parish church which has delayed my reply to your recent letter. I may tell you that I have been vicar of this parish since January 1854, and am now in my eighty-fifth year. My ailment affected my face and forehead. It commenced five or six years ago and I had recourse to several remedies and consulted two physicians. After a while I happened to read an advertisement about Cuticura and determined to give it a trial. So I began with the Cuticura Soap, then purchased Cuticura Ointment, then added the Resolvent, for which I have substituted the Pills. Now I consider myself virtually cured and neither trouble doctor, nor myself, nor any one else about skin affections. I have much pleasure in recommending Cuticura Remedies. I use no other soap but Cuticura for my face and hands.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

MUSSOORIE.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 30.—The Mussoorie season has now come entirely to an end. One has seen the last of everything, the last of the Rink, the last of the shops, the last of the band, and, it is to be hoped the very last of inferior kerosine lamps on the King's highway.

The Rink closed for the season on the 17th with a grand night session, which was fairly well attended. Mr. George Leslie, the popular manager, will return next year, bringing the latest improvements with him. It is the Rink stage which now requires attention. Perhaps with an improved back ground some histrionic genius might come to the front and the M. A. D. Club resume its former sway.

The band of the Queen's played out for the last time on the 17th, when a very good programme was executed and duly appreciated. It was well that the Mussoorie public took every advantage to hear the band of the Queen's, as the station may possibly have to do without a military band next season, owing to lack of funds. The band committee recently held a meeting to consider shortcomings, and finding that the band fund this year has not met all expenses, it has decided not to make arrangements for next season till some sort of a fund is guaranteed. It has been resolved to ask for subscriptions to the fund now, and arrange for a band when a sufficient sum has been promised. By dint of hard work and a self-denial week the required amount should be forthcoming, or else Mussoorie must fall back on the Charleville string band, assisted by the gramophone when business is pressing.

The last tournament is over. It took the shape of billiard matches between Mike Elias and local players of renown. Some seven matches were played, and the cue presented by Elias to his successful opponent was won by Captain Hirst, a brilliant player, and no mean antagonist even for a champion.

Shikar is now engaging the attention of all sportsmen. Game, however, is reported to be somewhat shy, not owing to any falling off in numbers, but by reason of the spread of slimness in wild life.

In the cold the local fancy lightly turns to thoughts of improvements for the coming season. The pushing on the hydro-electric scheme is now most energetic, and some wires have been pushed into the station, plain for all men to see. Great minds are occupied with the problem of improved communications between Dehra and Mussoorie. Those fourteen miles to Dehra, which any self-respecting "tat" can cover within three or four hours, appear to offer insuperable difficulties and delays to mere humanity. It remains to be seen what will come of the electric tramway scheme, or the wire-rope way notion. Both schemes, if they have not the sanction of the Government, have the approval of the public. Optimists whisper that either of them, when running, would lessen the takings, and payment, at the toll bar. The enhanced tolls, by the way, are doing very well for the Municipal Board, and, since the further enhancement on ponies and pack-mules came into force on the 21st October, local finances have had no small relief.

The improvements to the Cottage Hospital are being carried on apace. The much needed infectious disease ward is being built under Municipal patronage and advice. This building is not being erected a moment too soon, as, hitherto cases of infectious diseases among Europeans have had no special accommodation provided, and great inconvenience has been felt.

The report of the Mussoorie Library shows that at least one institution has flourished exceedingly this year, and has a balance at the bankers. The number of subscribers has largely increased and is now upwards of seven hundred. The tea-room upstairs has proved so popular that it has been resolved to raise the rent for it next season, and thereby increase the balance aforesaid, while a further addition will be made to the income by the sale of papers and magazines as soon as they are taken off the tables, instead of binding the latter and selling the former for waste paper, an uneconomical system that has hitherto prevailed. It is hoped the Library will invest its surplus funds in the very finest electric installation, which is badly needed.

The Landour Depot will remain here till the 1st December, owing to the prevalence of fever in the plains, and the number of men that are being invalided up. Major Vandeleur will remain in command, but a few changes have taken place on his staff. The chaplain of Landour, the Revd. Mr. Canney, has left, and his duties have been taken over by the chaplain of Mussoorie, the Revd. Lorimer Kitching.

The annual concert at Wynberg took place on the 24th and was very well attended, considering the season is at an end. The programme was chiefly in the hands of the pupils at the Institution, who went through a number of pretty drills, and acted the part of chorus in the cantata "Under the Palms"—an effective illustration of the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, in which the solos were taken by the principal and teachers in the school.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is among our late season visitors, and is staying at the Chateau Kapurthala for a month. His Highness is accompanied by the Maharani and a large suite.

Captain S. Smith, a mutiny veteran, died here on the 19th, and was buried at the Mussoorie cemetery with full military honours. Captain Smith had served at Meerut, and had a fund of thrilling personal reminiscences of his adventurous career.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here on the 24th, between 2 and 3 a. m. There were no after effects, except on the weather, which is set fair, with no signs of rain, and the excessive dust that haunts the station continues on its disagreeable way.

RANIKHET.

Our gay season has come to an end, and we are all sorry to leave this pretty spot. Since my last letter our A. D. C. have put on "The Country Mouse," a society-play. Mrs. Wroughton as "The Country Mouse" was splendid, and Mr. Dunning, the gay old duke, played the part to the latter. Mrs. Skeleton and Mrs. Petre were very good indeed in their respective parts, and were beautifully gowned. The other parts were taken by Major Willoughby Osborne, Captain Bond, Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Owen Jones. Last, but not least, Miss Woolner, as charwoman, rendered her part thoroughly, causing much amusement. Our amateurs took "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" over to Naini for the Civil Service week, and all gained fresh laurels. There was some talk of taking the play to Lucknow for Army Cup week, but I fancy it could not be arranged.

There have been many field days and night attacks lately, and our troops are now well acquainted with the Ranikhet khuds, and some of them are appalling! General Bradshaw has assumed command of the Bareilly Brigade, and we are all delighted to welcome the General and Mrs. Bradshaw in our midst. We had a flying visit from General Eccles Nixon, and he is so charmed with our station that we hear rumours of his headquarters coming here next season.

There have been two jolly dances at the Club lately, and we hope to have one more before we all leave.

The season has been brought to a very successful close with the Burlesque "Blue Beard Retrimmed," sportingly staged by Major Tayler. He only had a month to put it on, so had not much time for rehearsals, and, considering the number in the caste, he has given us a first class show. Major Taylor has been untiring in his efforts to make the play a success, and I am sure he must have been rewarded on the first night's performance alone, which took place at the Club on Saturday. The theatre was crowded and encores were numerous and vociferous. All were surprised and delighted. "Fatima" was taken by Miss Hewit from Almora—her singing and pleasing manner charmed everyone; she is a good actress, and played her part very well. Mr. Dunning as Blue Beard was excellent. His song, "I don't know, but I guese" with topical verses, was received with great applause; and in "A lack a Day" he and Lakover (Mr. Withers) fairly roused the house with their dance. Major Taylor as Sister Anne was a shy Miss and intensely amusing. His graceful dancing with Zaida and Zoie was much admired. Sister Anne's endeavours to captivate Shacabac were killingly funny, and their love scene caused roars of mirth. Zaida (Mrs Budgeon) and Zoie (Miss Dunning) both danced very prettily, and it is always a pleasure to see Mrs. Dudgeon on the boards, her dainty steps are so entrancing. Miss Dunning's Scarf Dance was well done. Shacabac (Mr. Wroughton) as Blue Beard's valet, muleteer, and factotum, was very good, and Corporal Mathews, The Mule was a very bobbery steed, but behaved well when patted by the ladies of the chorus. Selim (Mr. Boutflower) Fatima's indifferent lover, played his part well and looked a very handsome Turk, in his pink and silver costume. Bandsman Scott, as Jeer Ardy (Keir Hardie) could not have been better—he is an old favourite, and we would like to have seen more of of him; he is always clever and amusing; when the ladies of the chorus decorate him with garlands during his speech he quite surpasses himself. Lakoum (Mr. Withers) was the life and soul of the play. He was responsible for the words of all the songs, and the topical verses and bits were very clever. His costumes were extremely ludicrous, and in the crocodile song he was splendid. He had a chorus of nine ladies, and in their pretty Turkish costumes, of varied hues they formed a charming background. Their dance was excellent, and the extraordinary steps of Lakoum filled the house with laughter. He was encored three times, and was funnier each time. Mr. Withers and Major Tayler say "The Eastend and the Westend" in quite professional style, their Motor Sketch being particularly good. The car was the ingenious production of Major Taylor. The chorus was excellent, and all the ladies looked pretty in their dainty costumes. The following took part Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Fawsett, Miss Garforth, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Heilgers, Miss Morton, Miss Tayler and Mrs. Tayler, The gents were Captain Wilkinson, Captain Browne. Captain Cotton, Messrs Bell, Hammik Collins Brotherton. The Cingalee Dance by the chorus was the feature of the Burlesque, and was beautifully executed by each one; it was a most graceful performance, and in the centre of the group Mrs. Tayler, Miss Tayler and Miss Morton danced a cymbal dance. This was very effective. Burlesque, I believe, will run four nights, and I hear whispers it may go to Choubuttia, where it is sure to be warmly received by the Rifle Brigade.

A word of thanks is due to Mrs Tayler who, I am told designed, all the costumes and also superintended the making. Major Tayler is to be congratulated on the splendid performance of "Blue Beard." It has given pleasure to one and all. We shall soon be losing Major Tayler, who is going to Vancouver with his family. All our good wishes go with them, and may they meet every success in their new life.

TUTICORIN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Tuticorin, 30th Oct.—The Chamber of Commerce has abandoned the idea of presenting an address to the Governor, His Excellency having expressed a wish to receive a deputation of the Chamber instead, to discuss such matters as they wished to bring up for his consideration. I understand the subjects to be dealt with are the deplorable state of the inner, harbour, Port arrangements and railway accommodation in general, and the heavy taxations of the mereantile community as compared with the benefits derived therefrom. Practically nothing has been done to the inner harbour for a very long time, and people are beginning to feel that they do not receive anything like an adequate recompense for the heavy dues they have been paying for years past.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 31st Oct.—Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, who resumed command of the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division on the 27th instant, returned to this station on Saturday morning.

The Southern Army offices will be established here on the 7th November. The upper storey of the main block of the Ninth Divisional Offices has been vacated to accommodate them.

The re-trial of the Coonoor Assault Case, as far as the second and third accused are concerned, will be taken up on some date after the 12th November, as the date has been fixed by the High Court for the disposal of the application to re-try the case so far as Lieutenant Watts is concerned, and the records will only be returned after the 12th November. Mr. S. W. Schmidt, LL.B., has been retained to defend the second and third accused.

Mr. Wilson, the Fisheries Inspector, has arrived here, and I understand that the question of the further importation of trout ova is now before Government.

The Yuvuraj of Mysore arrived here at the beginning of the week and is residing at "Fernhill."

After a spell of very wet weather it is fine to-day. Since the 21st instant we have had 7 1-4 inches of rain and our reservoirs are full.

Government have granted to the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society a sum of Rs. 200, to meet the expenditure incurred in the award of prizes for fruit and vegetable exhibits at the Society's Show held in September.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 1st Nov.—During the Depavali holidays a daring theft was committed in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, K. G. F. Rs. 1,172 was removed from the safe belonging to the Sanitary Board Office during the night. As the safe was not broken into, suspicion points to its having been opened with a key, either the one belonging to it or a false one.

Mr. R. H. P. Bullen, Superintendent of Ooregum, has just returned after spending a most enjoyable holiday in Kashmir, where he proceeded for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Bocquet, Inspector of Mines, with his bride, is expected back from England this week.

Captain Bromfield, Adjutant, K. G. F.'s. Volunteers, is to be married in Bangalore next week. He continues in his appointment till the return from furlough of Captain Kidd, the permanent incumbent, who is expected next month.

With the exception of two or three small ones, we have had quite a rest from air blasts lately, and public health on the whole is very good.

It has been a case of the rain, it raineth every day and every night as well, and we are beginning to wonder if we shall ever see the sun again. The falls have been unusually heavy, with deeply overcast skies, and a moist, grey and dismal atmosphere. But, except perhaps socially, it has interfered with nothing and been most welcome, for prospects before it started were becoming very serious, and the Mysore Government were on the point of starting relief work and granting concessions. All this is now altered, for the ryots are so busy in their fields that they have no time for other work even if it is offered, and though, of course, as yet, there is no result of the rain in harvested crops, etc., prices have fallen every where after having been at an abnormal level for many weeks. There is a general feeling of relief and thankfulness, for even with good wages Indians here were beginning to suffer from the enhanced value of all food stuffs, while the ryots almost wept over fields that refused to grow anything and wasted seed and labour. For this year things are safe now, and as most of the N. E. monsoon is still due, there ought to be an abundance of water before Christmas is over.

The temperature is delightful; but some of the roads, on account of the heavy rain, are like ploughed fields at present. Repairs are being carried out on the main ones, which will shortly be in excellent condition, and when the new electric scheme for street lighting is completed we shall have nothing left to grumble at.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 30th Oct.—The anniversary was celebrated last evening in the S. P. G. College. There was a large gathering of the members, the students of the senior class and others. The Rev. M. C. and Mrs. Bone were also present, while the chair was occupied by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, M.A., the Principal, and President of the Society. The Secretary, M. N. R. Hari Hara Iver, read the Annual Report, which showed that the Society was doing good work in spite of several local difficulties and promised well for the future. Mr. Bone next delivered a lecture on "The Astronomical Theory of the Universe." An essay on "Kalidasa," the great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, and an excellent recitation of "Hamlet's Soliloquy" by two members of the Society, were the other items in the programme. The Chairman, in concluding the meeting, complimented Mr. Bone on the intellectual treat he had afforded the audience. He congratulated the Society on its work of last year and expressed the hope that better progress would be made during next year. Mr. J. Harris, B.A., Lt., proposed the vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the lecturer. Mr. Sharrock, and Mr. and Mrs. Bone were garlanded and after the singing of the National Anthem the meeting terminated.

TANJORE.

A public meeting was held on the 1st instant at the Marsh Hall, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

That the citizens of Tanjore express their deep sense of lovalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, on the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Crown and that they further express their gratitude to the late Queen-Empress Victoria, for Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858 and pray that His Majesty the King-Emperor be pleased to give full effect to the solemn pledges contained therein.

The Chairman and the speakers at the meeting expressed their attachment and gratitude to the late Queen for her Proclamation and to the present King-Emperor for adopting it as his own.

Officials and those members of the general public who are well-known for their moderate views and sober judgment in political matters, were unable to attend and participate in the meeting, because of the call upon the King, insisted on in the resolution, to give full effect to the Proclamation, which was regarded as touching on controversial politics.

That being the view taken by this section of the public of the inclusion of the third clause in the resolution, for the ommission of which many appeals were vainly made before the commencement of the meeting, they were obviously obliged to retire.

Other demonstrations were immediately organised in which all sections of the public could co-operate. A treat to the poor and public procession round the town were suggested by Mr. M. Mascarenhas, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Collector, for which purpose subscriptions were raised on spot, Mr. T. D. Saminada Iyer, Municipal Chairman, being entrusted with the arrangements. Mr. V. A. Vandayar supplied the provisions required for feeding the poor whilst the Ranees of Tanjore lent all their palace processional paraphernalia. In the afternoon about 1,000 poor were fed at the Shivaganga Municipal Gardens, under the superintendence of the Headquarter Deputy Collector, Mr. T. Sesha Iyer, and Messrs. T. D. Saminada Iyer and Abraham Pandithar. Later in the evening the procession took place. The pictures of the late Queen-Empress and of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Alexandra were conspicuously set in a vehicle, amidst floral decorations, and carried along the main streets of the town, with music and a band. The procession was escorted throughout by all the leading citizens of the place, official and non-official, thousands of spectators viewing it along its route.

At the conclusion of the procession, the following resolution was passed and telegraphed to H. E. the Governor:—"That the public of Tanjore, in procession assembled, request His Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor their deep sense of loyalty to the British Throne." Prayers were offered in the temples for the long life of Their Majesties.

THE effect of Mr. Roosevelt's "campaign of ginger" is now dissipated. The two rival candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, are galloping along the lines of their opposing armies, exhorting them to combat in identical catchwords and phrases. As a speaker, Mr. Taft, the "Mail" says, is an utter failure, but his smile captivates all his audiences. When he appeared before a huge meeting the other night, a working man exclaimed: "Don't speak, Billy! You'll do better if you smile." Mr. Taft, unable to help himself, smiled immediately, and the audience broke into vociferous applause.

MISS EVELYN MILLARD, writing from the Garrick Theatre to the "Morning Post," on the subject of the matinee hat, says:—"As a manageress I sympathise with the ticket-holder who maintains that, having paid for his seat, he is entitled to an unobstructed view of the stage, whilst as a woman I feel there is something to be said for the point of view of the lady. Surely, it is for the milliners to solve the problem. Just as they have got over the difficulty of the creation both of a practical and becoming headgear for motoring, so surely will they—if they set their minds to it—devise a practical and at the same time absolutely becoming theatre cap, a form of headgear barely larger than the head it is designed to cover, and yet so dainty and charming that every woman would feel happy in wearing it."

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Published by A. N. TEMBLEKAR for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 9 Cornhill A.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.